

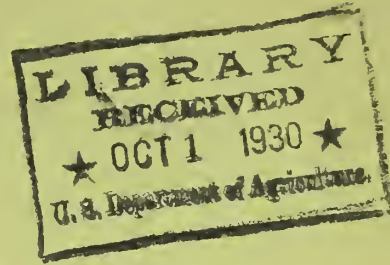
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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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INDEXED



HILLENMEYER NURSERIES LEXINGTON, KY.

Number 89



How To Use This Catalog

THIS is not a Text Book or ordinary nursery catalog. We have tried our very best to make it inviting and instructive. On every page or two there is something pertaining to How, Where, and What to Plant. Turn the pages of the entire book, for even if you are not interested in buying any stock, you will find something that will tell you how to take better care of nursery stock you have. If not interested, please pass this book to a neighbor.

Our Service does not cease with the delivery of the trees or the passing of the money—we will render any reasonable service or information promptly when called upon.

We thank our old patrons for their business and good will and we hope to merit a continuance of your business. We have striven since 1841 to conduct our business on such a plan.

HILLENMEYER NURSERIES LEXINGTON - KENTUCKY

Louis E. Hillenmeyer

Walter W. Hillenmeyer

FALL 1930—SPRING 1931



YOU TOO WILL ENJOY CREATING AN OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM

THE back yard of yesteryear is fast becoming the "Outdoor Living Room" of today. In this inviting Outdoor Living Room the walls are built of hedges or borders of living green. Shade trees here and there cast shadowy patterns on the grassy carpet, while gay-colored flowers and shrubs add fragrance and color. Stepping stones mark the path which leads past the sundial or bird bath, to the delightful lily pool beyond. Garden furniture, properly placed, adds the final touch of livability.

'Tis here that the children may play, fearless of the thundering traffic on the street; mother will find it a charming spot for relaxation or entertainment, while father will likewise appreciate this cool, inviting place for rest or enjoyment with his friends. It will seem as though you have really built an additional room to your home. Proper planning will enable you to know the satisfaction of such an Outdoor Living Room on your own grounds.

Take advantage of the opportunities this new vogue of the Outdoor Living Room offers—pleasures about the home, the pride of ownership, the increased value of your property, and the indescribable happiness and enjoyment it will bring your family and friends. Hillenmeyer Nurseries are at your service in helping you plan and furnish this new addition.



AN INVITATION

to Visit Us



This splendid monument to Henry Clay stands in the picturesque Lexington Cemetery.



A view of Colonel E. R. Bradley's famous Idle Hour Farm. The county is studded with great estates, the homes of blooded horses and pedigreed livestock.

A VISIT to a large nursery like ours invariably proves interesting. You will have an opportunity to see the wide variety of plants as they grow, the many acres of nursery stock from which to make selections, and the modern facilities which enable us to grow the finest trees, shrubs and flowers possible in an up-to-date nursery such as ours.

During the rush of the shipping period we are, of course, very busy filling orders, so the ideal time for inspection or sight-seeing over our grounds is during the growing season. The shrubs are then in bloom, the trees in leaf, and you can get a much better idea of what they are like. As you drive over our fields of nursery stock you will be impressed with the selection we have for every type of soil and location.

Make Your Selections Right at the Nursery

In the planting season we maintain a corps of assistants who will get out your order of fresh-dug plants. These you can load in your car and have home in a few hours. Or we can show you the plants and ship to you those which you yourself have selected. People situated close enough to us should, by all means, avail themselves of this opportunity sometime or other. By visiting us during the growing season you can talk with us personally about your requirements.

Several profitable and interesting days can be spent in our section, and we will be glad to direct you to the delightful side trips. We might also mention here that HILLENMEYER NURSERIES have long been in the community and have done much towards the building up of the horticultural interests of Kentucky.

How to Reach Us

We are located just twelve minutes from the heart of Lexington, or a mile and a half from the city limits. Take Georgetown-Cincinnati Road (U. S. No. 25, commonly called the Dixie Highway) and one mile from the city limits you will find our BRANCH NURSERY. (By interrurban you are fifteen minutes to Station No. 7.) Turn in at the Sandersville Road—our offices, sales grounds and warehouse are located a short distance from the main road. We will be pleased to show you our place.



WHEN to ORDER

ORDER EARLY—You have a distinct advantage in ordering early as early orders naturally get first attention. In event of unfavorable growing weather the early planted stock usually does better. Assortments are unbroken, stock is not picked over and these early reservations have the advantage of being shipped in advance of the "rush" that comes when everybody wants their order.

ORDERS SHIPPED AT RIGHT TIME—We book orders throughout the entire year, with the understanding that they will be sent at the proper time. In no case will we send an order out that we feel will not do well because of being "out of season." In every case we will advise you when shipment is made. When plants have not been sufficiently matured by frost, when the ground is too cold, or plants too tender, we will use our judgment as to shipping time. This relieves you of worry and care of plants until proper planting conditions arrive. You can order early with confidence of receiving plants at the correct planting time.

When to Plant

BEST PLANTING TIME—The calendar only measures time and not Planting Conditions. Therefore, we cannot give any positive shipping dates except in a general sort of way. The fall season for deciduous stock cannot start until the frost has ripened up the wood and stopped the growth. October fifteenth would be as early as we can reasonably expect to start. Some items are not ready until later while perennials and some evergreens can be planted before.

In the spring we are dependent on when the frost is out of the ground. Usually the last week of February finds us preparing or releasing southern orders and early March is the average beginning of spring planting.

In the fall we are frequently able to continue well into December and in the spring with storage facilities many items are carried well into May. Of course, this applies to general lines as there are seasonable items that can be planted at all times.

Success with your plants depends not so much on the time they are planted as upon the condition of the stock and your own planting conditions. You must first get your soil in the best physical condition, properly enriching it, if necessary. Second, when you receive the plants, handle them carefully without exposing their roots.



IMPORTANT!

We have no fight with other nurseries, particularly those selling through agents, but every year we have patrons from various sections advising us that "our agents" sold them something and guaranteed, etc., etc. **WE HAVE NO AGENTS** and sell principally by catalog. If our men do call it will be by appointment and not house to house canvas. We naturally sell a lot of stock at wholesale prices, but because a man buys a Ben Davis from us and then sells it to you for a Red Delicious, we cannot be held responsible. We know of one case where an "Agent" bought American Spruce for three dollars and sold it to an unsuspecting purchaser for a high price as a Blue Spruce. You must either be a judge of what you buy or know from whom you are buying. A reliable nursery does not have to resort to these tactics to make a sale. Beware of these transient and irresponsible peddlers.



Yes!

WE HELP YOU PLAN YOUR GROUNDS

AND NO CHARGE MADE FOR LANDSCAPE PLANS ! ! !

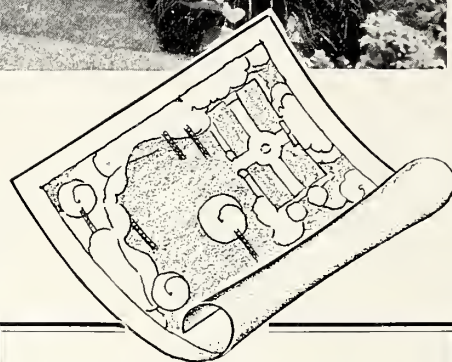
This is virtually what our offer means. Plan making is not intended as a money making part of our business but we consider it rather as a part of our service. Landscape plans entail a lot of time, for measurements and execution, and if properly done require considerable thought by one who has the knowledge of the material used and its adaptability.

Here's our offer. As an evidence of "good faith" we ask a deposit of five dollars. This is merely kept and when the stock is ordered we will credit this deposit to your first purchase. You will immediately realize the fairness of such an offer.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THOSE SENDING PLANS

Don't wait until you are ready to plant and then send your plans. Every good man is "out on the job" planting orders booked previously. We are literally swamped with orders during the short shipping season. Send your plans in early so we can give them sufficient thought.

Here is all you have to do. Give all the ground dimensions, marking every angle, distance between windows, location of existing trees, points of the compass and other items that would be of interest. You do not have to do this to scale but simply mark the various distances. Kodak pictures of the home and grounds are most helpful as a picture is "often worth a thousand words." Blue prints are just as satisfactory. As our quotations are figured on prices, as well as quantity discounts, printed in this catalog, we would like a general expression of the type of plants you prefer, and if possible, the approximate limit you are willing to spend. Pools, gardens, and the many other features can be worked in with a general idea of your desires.



HOW to PLANT Booklet with every order

WITH EVERY ORDER we mail a copy of a simple **HOW TO PLANT BOOKLET**. Written in understandable terms, you really cannot fail to have success with your planting if you follow directions. Written for the novice and is fully illustrated. This is sent without charge as we spare no effort to make every order a satisfactory one.



Don't wait until planting time to call on us for Landscape Plans—Call us today!

DECORATIVE SHRUBS

THE ornamental shrub group includes all those deciduous, blooming, and berry-bearing, woody plants that are ordinarily called shrubs. They naturally cover a wide range as to size, from very low growing plants to those that are tall enough for screens and wind breaks. In color of blossom, character of growth, adaptability to soil, you will find something suited for every location. They will put the finishing touches to your home grounds and your outdoor living room.

How to Use This Shrub List

The common names and technical names are both used.

(F) indicates those plants best suited for foundation or doorstep planting.

The height to which they grow is indicated immediately after the name, as: 1 to 2 feet, or, 5 to 6 feet.

You will notice that occasionally five plants of a particular size are specially priced. If you do not wish five of the same variety you may buy an assortment at that price, providing the grade of each plant is the same.

Quantity Rates On All Shrubs

Any assortment can be made with these prices.

5 of any \$1.00 each size..\$4.50	5 of any \$.60 each size..\$2.50
5 of any \$.75 each size..\$3.25	5 of any \$.50 each size..\$2.00

Abelia

Abelia grandiflora (Abelia). (F). 3 to 4 feet, white. July to September. This is a comparatively new shrub. It is one of the most attractive of the broad-leaved evergreen shrubs. For full description turn to page 25.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00 each.....	\$4.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	.75 each.....	\$3.25 for 5
1½ to 2 feet.....	.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5

Balled and Burlapped
25 cents extra.

Aralia

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum (Five-leaved Aralia). 6 to 8 feet. Yellow. June. This is an unusually hardy shrub, thriving in very adverse soil and city conditions. It will grow under the shade of trees where all else fails. The flowers are inconspicuous but the foliage is very attractive. The canes are inclined to be prickly and comparatively upright in their habit of growth.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$.75 each
3 to 4 feet.....	.60 each



FLOWERING PEACH.

Some Landscape Suggestions

GENERALLY speaking, the lawn should be left open as it gives an air of spaciousness as well as neatness. Use shade trees to frame the lawn and house and to provide a background for the house. Shrubs along the borders will denote the property lines and screen out objectionable views. Evergreens or suitable shrubs for doorstep and foundation planting will frame the entrance and tie the house to the ground and give a harmonious effect to the home lawn. And don't forget the rear lawn, make it an outdoor living room.

Tall shrubs in borders should be placed in the background and some of lower growing or dwarf habits planted in front. And don't make the background of long borders all the same skyline. Intersperse some taller growing trees or shrubs to add interest.

Try to group three or more shrubs in a mass planting, as alternating or variety planting often gives an undesirable effect.

Make your entrance walks direct on small properties. Curves in walks and roads, borders and beds are generally more pleasing where they can be used. Don't overdo curves but use them where you can.

Sticking a few trees and shrubs here and there is not landscaping or beautification. Too few are willing to study the picture before planting. It isn't hard for an amateur to get good effects with a little study. Stick stakes in the ground where you think you want trees, lay the hose down to mark the edge of a foundation or perennial border, then get off and study the arrangement and make changes to suit your ideas. Always remember you can't plant trees on rollers and push them around after planting.



JAPANESE BARBERRY.
See page 6.

Aralia spinosa (Hercules Club). 15 to 18 feet. A rather unusual shrub having white flowers in summer, followed by dark purple berries. Useful for tropical effects.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.50 each
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00 each

Amygdalus—Flowering Peach

Amygdalus persica (Flowering Peach). We have these in both pink and red. These make small trees 15 feet and in April every twig and branch is brilliant with its beautiful flowers. One of the most attractive ornamental trees. Order to color.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00 each
2 to 3 feet.....	.75 each

Aronia—Red Chokeberry

Aronia arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). Valuable because of its red berries and fall coloring. Grows in moist places and endures shade. White flowers in June.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75 each
1½ to 2 feet.....	.60 each

Benzoin aestavalis—Spice Bush

Benzoin aestavalis (Spice Bush). This grows eight to ten feet with yellow flowers in March and April followed by scarlet berries. Colors beautifully in the autumn and leaves aromatic.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.75 each
2 to 3 feet.....	.60 each

Shrub Assortment Offer

Make up your own assortment at these prices. In mass plantings use at least five of a kind.

5 of any \$1.00 each size for.....	\$4.50
5 of any \$.75 each size for.....	\$3.25
5 of any \$.60 each size for.....	\$2.50
5 of any \$.50 each size for.....	\$2.00

Berberis—Barberry

Berberis thunbergii atropurpurea (Red leaved Japanese Barberry). Full description on page 25.

Berberis thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). (F). 3 to 4 feet. Yellow. June. This without a doubt is the most valuable all-purpose shrub offered today. It really hasn't a serious fault and can be used wherever a plant of this size is desired. Grows in semi-shady moist or dry locations. When used as a specimen plant or as an edging plant for borders, foundations or hedges, its drooping habit, deep green foliage in the summer months and red berries that hang all winter, are attractive. We grow large quantities of this and unhesitatingly recommend it to every one who desires a hardy, thrifty plant that will adapt itself to soil conditions under most trying circumstances. **Does not carry wheat rust.**

2½ to 3 feet (heavy) ..	\$1.00 each ..	\$4.50 for 5
2½ feet	\$.75 each ..	\$3.25 for 5
2 feet	\$.60 each ..	\$2.50 for 5
1½ feet	\$.50 each ..	\$2.00 for 5

See Hedges, page 32.

Berberis vulgaris (Common or English Barberry). This grow six to eight feet, is upright in habit, and has yellow flowers in April. Colors well in the fall and is planted for its attractive red fruits that persist all winter. The best berry bearing variety.

3 to 4 feet ..	\$.60 each; 2 to 3 feet ..	\$.50 each
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Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea (Purple Barberry). (F). 4 to 6 feet. Yellow. May. An English variety; one of the most attractive foliage shrubs we have. Royal purple leaves appear in April and are soon followed by chrome yellow blossoms. The leaves hold color well until fall. The clustered berries common to all Barberry are bright red and usually adhere well into the winter. For group or border planting when used en masse it is very desirable. For foundation, especially on lighter colored background, it is without a peer.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5



BUTTERFLY BUSH.

Buddleia—Butterfly Bush

Buddleia davidi (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac). 4 to 6 feet. Violet. July-September. A very attractive new addition to the flowering plants. While a perennial in habit, yet because of its vigor and size, it is used largely in shrub plantings. The tops in severe winter will freeze back, but it pushes with such renewed vigor this is not harmful. The flowers are borne on the tips of every bit of new growth, and in August the plants are masses of very conspicuous purple and violet flowers that attract butterflies.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Callicarpa—Beautyberry

Callicarpa purpurea (Beautyberry). 3 feet. Pink-tinted blossoms in August followed by clusters of violet-purple berries. Perennial—in that it frequently is winter killed, but comes again.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5



The Julius Marks Sanitarium is one of the finest public institutions in the state. Dr. E. J. Murray, Superintendent, has been able to budget his funds so as to apply something for grounds improvement every year. Here's the result of systematic planting, and keep in mind, it isn't "over the whooping cough stage" now. What will it be when it "grows up"? You can do this with your own home grounds or public institution in which you are interested.

Calycanthus—Allspice

Calycanthus floridus (Sweet Shrub or Allspice). (F). 4 to 5 feet. Chocolate brown. This is an old-fashioned shrub well known to everyone. It blossoms intermittently all summer and its flowers are usually very sweet scented. Its reddish brown shoots and large, glossy green leaves are considered very attractive.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60 each
	\$2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$.50 each
	\$2.00 for 5

Cercis—Redbud

Cercis canadensis (Redbud). Trained as a shrub. See page 21 for description.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.25 each
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00 each

Cercis chinensis (japonica) (Chinese Redbud). 10 to 12 feet. Listed by some as a tree but makes a bushy shrub of slower growth and larger and darker flower than our native variety. Best in rather moist soil. Foliage extra good.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.50 each; 3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00 each
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REDBUD.

Chionanthus—White Fringe

Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe). 15 to 18 feet. An old favorite with white tassel-like flowers in May. Foliage, dark green. Slow growing.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00 each.....	\$4.50 for 5
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Clethra—Sweet Pepper Bush

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). Attractive summer blooming plant growing four to five feet, producing spikes of very fragrant white flowers in mid and late summer. Prefers semi-shade and moisture although it will grow in the open in good soil. Also called Summer Sweet.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60 each; 18 to 24 inches.....	\$.50 each
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There is no extra handling with Hillenmeyer plants—fresh dug, direct from the nursery to you.

Cornus—Dogwood

Cornus florida (White Flowering Dogwood). 15 to 20 feet. White. May. This is really a small tree and should be classed with shade trees. Description also appears on page 21. As a background for shrubs this and Redbud are largely used. We hardly know of a plant that is quite as attractive in all seasons of the year.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$2.00 each.....	\$8.75 for 5
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.75 each.....	\$7.50 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.25 each.....	\$5.00 for 5

Balled and Burlapped, 25 cents extra.

Cornus florida (Pink Flowering Dogwood). See page 25.

Cornus sibirica (Red-twigged Dogwood). 6 to 8 feet. Greenish-white. June. Not so robust a grower as the preceding, but branches are brighter red color in winter, making it even more attractive at this season. Pruning the old wood out to encourage new growth increases its brilliancy of color when used in conspicuous places.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster franchetii (Franchets Cotoneaster). 4 to 6 ft. A comparatively new shrub of silvery green leaves, long graceful drooping branches, producing brilliant red berries that hang well into the winter.

2 to 3 feet, Balled and Burlapped...\$1.50

Crataegus

See page 26.

Crataegus oxyacantha Paulii (Paul's Scarlet Thorn).

Crataegus oxyacantha (English Hawthorn).

Crataegus cordata (Washington Thorn).

Cydonia—Flowering Quince

Cydonia japonica (Japanese Quince or Flowering Quince). 6 to 8 feet. Scarlet. April-May. No doubt one of the most attractive spring blooming shrubs, blossoms always large, produced in great masses just as the leaves are coming out. Foliage is a dark glossy green. If it can be kept free of San Jose scale will pay for space it occupies in any planting.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.75 each.....	\$3.25 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 feet.....	\$.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5



FLOWERING QUINCE.



Deutzia is a splendid shrub.



FLOWERING DOGWOOD.

Deutzia

Deutzia lemoinei (Lemoine Deutzia). 4 to 5 feet. Blossoms in June, large white flowers in graceful compound clusters or panicles. The leaves are narrow and the general habit of the plants is upright.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60 each
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50 each

Deutzia scabra candidissima (Snowflake Deutzia). 6 to 10 feet. White. June. A Japanese shrub noted for its hardiness, fine habit of growth and profusion of attractive flowers which are borne in racemes. The small flowerettes resemble double Lily of the Valley. Where quick effect and screen is wanted this is a very desirable plant.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00 each
4 to 5 feet.....	\$4.50 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	\$3.25 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.00 for 5

Deutzia gracilis (Slender Deutzia). (F). 1½ to 2½ feet. White. May. This is a dwarf shrub very dense in growth, blooming profusely in small racemes on arching branches. Sometimes caught by late freezes but in protected places can be used as a low growing shrub for border planting.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Deutzia scabra (Pride of Rochester). (F). 6 to 8 feet. Pinkish white. June. This variety is very much the same as Deutzia candidissima, but is more popular on account of its color. It is very hardy, adapting itself to any type of soil and if better known would be one of the most satisfactory shrubs planted today.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00 each.....	\$4.50 for 5
4 to 5 feet.....	\$.75 each.....	\$3.50 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Elaeagnus—Russian Olive

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Russian Olive). Grows 15 feet or more, bark dark green but foliage silver in color. Fragrant, deep golden flowers followed by ornamental olive fruit. Very striking contrast among deep green foliage plants.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Special offering of new and unusual
Trees and Shrubs. Pages 25-28.

Why wait years for shade when we can move in big trees for you, guaranteed to grow.

Shrub Assortment Offer

Make up your own assortment at these prices. In mass plantings use at least five of a kind.

5 of any \$1.00 each size for.....	\$4.50
5 of any \$.75 each size for.....	\$3.25
5 of any \$.60 each size for.....	\$2.50
5 of any \$.50 each size for.....	\$2.00



FRUITS OF EUONYMUS.

Euonymus

Euonymus alatus (Winged or Cork-barked Euonymus). See page 26.

2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each
\$4.50 for 5

Euonymus americanus (Brook Euonymus or Strawberry Tree). Grows seven to eight feet and has most attractive pink fruit in the fall resembling wild strawberries somewhat. Colors well in the autumn and while it will grow under ordinary conditions its native habitat is moist locations.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each

Euonymus europaeus (European Euonymus.) A tall slender shrub with green bark and deep green foliage coloring in the fall. Priced for the wealth of coral fruit opening in the fall.

5 to 6 feet..\$1.00 each; 4 to 5 feet..\$.75 each
3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5

Euonymus patens (Evergreen Wahoo). See page 19 for description.

2 to 3 feet, heavy.....\$1.50
1½ to 2 feet, heavy.....\$1.25
Add 25 cents for Ball and Burlap.

Exochorda—Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl Bush). 8 to 10 feet. White. April. This is a plant that is not as well known as it should be. It is one of the most pleasing of the early Spring flowers, being a mass of blossom during April. The leaves are light green, of unusual construction and in mass planting should be used extensively. Prune severely at planting time for best results.

5 to 6 feet..\$1.00 each; 4 to 5 feet..\$.75 each
3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5



The Golden Bell is first to bloom in spring.

Forsythia—Golden Bell

Forsythia spectabilis (Showy Border Golden Bell). See page 26.

Forsythia viridissima (Golden Bell). This is often called Green-stemmed Golden Bell. 6 to 8 feet. Yellow. April. This is decidedly the most popular of all the Golden Bells. The flowers appear before the leaves and the plant makes a great show early in the spring. Priced below.

Forsythia fortunei (Fortune's Golden Bell). 6 to 8 feet. Yellow. April. A form of F. suspensa, but with more upright branches and darker, heavier foliage. Priced below.

Forsythia suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). 4 to 6 feet. Yellow. April. A drooping variety that makes a desirable bush when planted alone or used on arch trellises.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00 each.....	\$4.50 for 5
4 to 5 feet.....	\$.75 each.....	\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Halesia—Silver Bell

Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell). 15 to 18 feet. Blooming with the Dogwood, it is unusually attractive with its great mass of snow-white bell-shaped flowers. Small tree or large shrub. Foliage attractive.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00 each.....	\$4.50 for 5
4 to 5 feet.....	\$.75 each.....	\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5

Hamamelis—Witch Hazel

Hamamelis virginiana (Witch Hazel). 10 to 12 feet. Ribbon-like, yellow flowers in late autumn. Large attractive foliage. Good for natural planting and shady places.

3 to 4 feet..\$.75 each
2 to 3 feet..\$.60 each

Hibiscus— Rose of Sharon

Hibiscus syriacus (Rose of Sharon). 10 to 12 ft. These prove one of the most satisfactory of shrubs because of their long period of bloom from June to frost. It is rather upright in growth, and rarely spreads over 3 feet. It does astonishingly well in cities or congested areas where other plants fail. Plant it with confidence.

Listed to color:

Totus Alba, single white.

Jean d'Arc, double white.

Single Pink, clear pink.

Ardens, double mottled pink.

Boule de Feu, double red.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5



HIBISCUS, ROSE OF SHARON.

Hydrangea

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora (Snowhill). (F.) 3 to 4 feet. White. May and June. (Also called Hills of Snow, Summer Hydrangea or Snowball Hydrangea.) This magnificent hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color and the foliage is finely finished. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of the early spring shrubs; while its long period of bloom from early June through August, makes it doubly valuable not only to the florist but to every owner of a garden. Perfectly hardy. Habit of plant excellent.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 feet.....	.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

(Hydrangea Continued, Page 9.)

Hydrangea—Continued

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (Old Fashioned Hydrangea). (F). 4 to 5 feet. White. August. Commonly known as Hardy Hydrangea. This popular variety does not bloom until August and September. The large spikes are first greenish-white, then pure white, later changing to bronze pink. The blossoms are highly prized for winter decorations. If picked just as they turn a bronze pink and taken indoors they will dry and make a very attractive winter bouquet.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Hypericum—Gold Flower

Hypericum moserianum (St. John's Wort or Gold Flower). (F). 1 to 2 feet. Yellow. July to September. This rather unique low growing shrub always attracts attention. Flower a beautiful rich yellow, borne on slender stems, surrounded with rather roundish, leathery green leaves throughout the summer. During severe winters it often kills to the ground but next spring will come back more vigorous than before.

1½ to 2 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
1 to 1½ feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Jasminum—Winter Jasmine

Jasminum nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine). 2 to 3 feet. Rich, golden, yellow flowers appearing before foliage in March and April. Stems green and leaves small and glossy. Creeping in habit of growth.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
1½ to 2 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5

Kerria

Kerria japonica (Single Japanese Kerria). Grows 4 to 5 feet with yellow blossoms blooming in May and intermittently throughout the summer. Stools from the ground and its green branches make interesting winter effect. See prices below.

Kerria japonica florepleno (Double Kerria). This grows 4 to 6 feet, having bright green stems and attractive deep green foliage. The blossoms are double, being globe shape and unusually attractive. Blooms all summer.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Lagerstroemia—Crape myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica (Crape myrtle). Familiar to everyone living in the South. It has small, very dark green shining leaves, and blossoms in August and September in panicles of peculiar but attractive flowers. Not hardy in many places in Kentucky. **Plant only in spring. Your choice: Pink, Red or Purple.**

3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5



Hydrangea P. G. is ideal for foundation planting.



KERRIA JAPONICA—KERRIA.

Lespedeza—Purple Bush Clover

Lespedeza (Purple Bush Clover). One of the most attractive August blooming herbaceous shrubs. Simply covered with reddish purple, sweet scented, pea-like flowers, borne on arching branches and lasting several weeks. Very graceful, makes a good "forward" plant for shrub border. The tops, like Butterfly Bush, freeze out in severe winter, but come back each spring.

Strong plants, 2 yr.....\$.60 each
\$2.50 for 5



LESPEDeza.

Ligustrum—Privet

Ligustrum sinense (Amoor Privet). (F). 6 to 10 feet. White. June. A small leaved almost evergreen variety of Privet that is much used for hedges but also very desirable for landscape work because of its unusual rapidity of growth, good foliage and graceful branching. It is not particular about soil and for semi-screening and mass planting is unexcelled. It is not used enough as a shrub. We are very partial to its use in the South. Hardy where California Privet will succeed. See prices below.

Ligustrum ibota (Privet Iboia). 6 to 10 feet. This is another of the Chinese type resembling Regel's Privet very closely but being more erect in growth. Its bronze foliage in the fall and attractive berry make it valuable. Then, too, its hardness and ability to withstand not only severe weather, but adverse weather conditions, make this and Regel's Privet very desirable plants for mass planting. See prices below.

Ligustrum ibotum regelianum (Privet Regels). (F). 5 to 7 feet. White. June. A low, spreading variety, being very twiggy, with a dense foliage not so glossy as California. Because of its graceful appearance, hardness and adaptability to any soil and shady places, it is the most widely used Privet for landscape work.

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Privet for Hedges

(See Hedge Plants, page 32.)

Plant a hedge of privet or some other desirable hedge plant. There is no type of planting more useful or more ornamental than a hedge. Turn to page 32 for description of hedge plants and suggestions on planting and pruning the hedge.

The new Beauty Bush described on page 27 is a wonderful shrub and quite beautiful.



LONICERA—BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

Lonicera—Honeysuckle

Lonicera fragrantissima (Fragrant Bush). (F). 7 to 10 feet. White. April. So called because of its very fragrant blossom. The foliage is very deep green and glossy. This grows well in partial shade, in adverse soil or in cities where tender plants fail. Because of its nearly evergreen habit it is being largely used for hedges. Without doubt one of the very best plants for landscape purposes grown today. Prices below.

Lonicera morrowi (Morrow's Honeysuckle). 8 to 12 feet. This is one of the best, quick growing, compact and "filler" shrubs we have. The foliage is bright green, the blossoms cream colored appearing in April. The red and coral fruits follow from June to August. In dry or moist soil, shade or sun, city or country, this variety will thrive. Prices below.

Lonicera tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle). 7 to 9 feet. Pink. April. This is very attractive in blossom, being one of the few early pink flowering shrubs. Has bright red berries that stay on all summer.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$.75 each.....	\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Lonicera standishii (Standish Honeysuckle). 4 to 5 feet. Creamy white blossoms in March or early April before foliage appears. The leaves are very deep green and persist nearly all winter. The berries are red. This is one of the best low-growing honeysuckles.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Magnolia

Magnolia glauca (Sweet Bay). This makes a small tree. Its leaves are glossy, laurel-like and almost evergreen. The flowers are white in June and are followed by attractive fruits.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$7.50; 5 to 6 feet.....	\$6.00
4 to 5 feet.....	\$4.50; 3 to 4 feet.....	\$3.00

Magnolia soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia). See page 27.

Mahonia

Mahonia aquifolium. This is a broad-leaved evergreen shrub. For description see page 19.

Malus—Flowering Crabs

Malus floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab). 12 to 15 feet. Makes a small tree with graceful arching branches. When laden with red blossoms and buds, shading to pink, it is a sight to behold. In the spring it is certainly a mass of color.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$2.00 each
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.50 each

Malus ioensis plena (Bechtel's Crab). See page 26.

Malus scheideckeri (Scheidecker Crab). 10 to 15 feet. Very similar to the above variety, Floribunda. Has larger, double flowers of a light rose color which last for a long time.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$2.00 each
2 to 4 feet.....	\$1.50 each

Oxydendron—Sour Wood

Oxydendron arboreum (Sour Wood). 10 to 12 feet. White. July and August. Flowers resemble Lily-of-the-Valley, but are borne in panicles. Its foliage is most brilliant in fall.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.00 each.....	\$4.50 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.75 each.....	\$3.25 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5

Philadelphus—Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius (Mock Orange or Syringa). (F). 6 to 8 feet. White. June. The old-fashioned mock orange, well known to everyone because of its waxy white, fragrant flowers. It proves a specially good plant for every use, the foliage being large, oval in shape and deep green. For cut flowers it is valuable, and pruning in this manner often keeps the bush confined where it is not desirable to have it grow too tall. Very valuable for background, screen or grouping.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00 each.....	\$4.50 for 5
4 to 5 feet.....	\$.75 each.....	\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Philadelphus coronarius aureus (Golden Leaf Mock Orange). 3 to 4 feet. Has dwarf, compact habit with bright, golden leaves that are most attractive. The blossoms are white. They are very good for a low border shrub.

2 feet.....	\$.60 each; 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$.50 each
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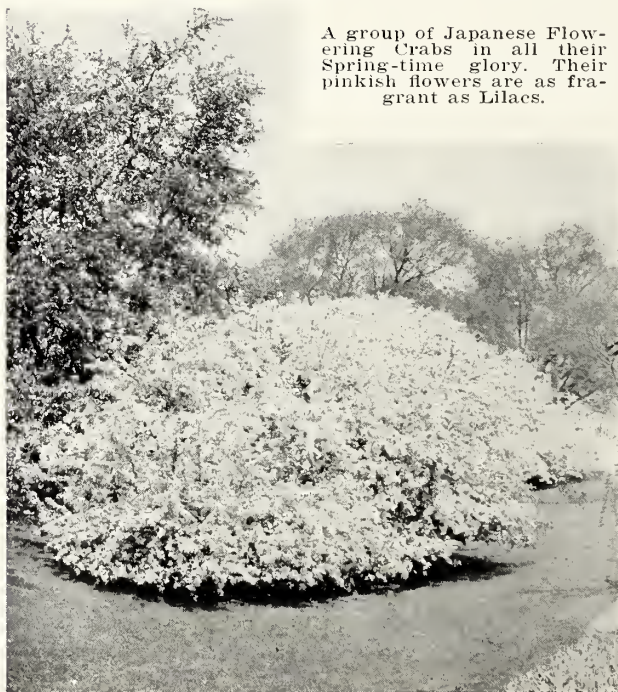
Philadelphus grandiflora (Large-flowering Mock Orange). 7 to 10 feet. White. June. This is the most vigorous but lacks somewhat in fragrance. Blossoms are larger and very attractive. Where a tall plant is wanted there is hardly anything better than this. Succeeds under all soil conditions.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00 each.....	\$4.50 for 5
4 to 5 feet.....	\$.75 each.....	\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60 each.....	\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50 each.....	\$2.00 for 5

Philadelphus lemoinei (Lemoine's Mock Orange). This grows 4 to 5 feet and is of good, compact, upright habit. Leaves smaller than the other varieties and blooms sweetly scented. Where a Mock Orange is wanted for foundation or other low planting this variety is recommended.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60 each; 2 to 3 feet.....	\$.50 each
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Philadelphus virginial (Mock Orange). See page 27.



A group of Japanese Flowering Crabs in all their Spring-time glory. Their pinkish flowers are as fragrant as Lilacs.

Physocarpus—Ninebark

Physocarpus opulifolius (Ninebark Spirea). 8 to 10 feet. A vigorous shrub doing especially well in shade, with creamy white flowers in May and June. Pods assume a bright red color and are most attractive on the long, arching branches.

5 to 6 feet.....\$.75 each; 4 to 5 feet.....\$.60 each
3 to 4 feet.....\$.50 each

Prunus—Plum

Prunus glabra albiplena (Double Flowering Almond). (F). 3 to 4 feet. Rose-pink. April. Very attractive shrub. The plants are usually thickly studded with double pink flowers of medium size from base to tip of branch. The plants are usually propagated on plum or peach stock as it belongs to this family and should be planted deeper than ordinarily advised for other shrubs.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5
1 to 2 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5

Prunus pissardi (Purple Plum). We have a new variety of this called Cistina, and valued chiefly because of its purple foliage in the spring. This variety is a deeper shade than the ordinary Purple Leaf Plum and should be pruned every few years to encourage new growth for best color effect.

3 to 4 feet.....\$1.25 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00 each

Prunus triloba plena (Double Flowering Plum). Grows 6 to 8 feet. Has deep pink flowers in April and called one of the most attractive of the spring flowering trees.

4 to 5 feet.....\$1.25 each; 3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00 each

Pyracantha

Pyracantha. (See Broad-Leaved Evergreens, page 19.)

Rhodotypos

Rhodotypos kerrioides (Jetbead). (F). 4 to 5 feet. White. May and June. Very ornamental shrub with bright green, plaited leaves and large white flowers one-half to one inch across. These are produced at the end of the branchlets and are followed by conspicuous shining black fruits that adhere practically all winter. A desirable shrub.

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Rhus—Sumac

Rhus aromatica canadensis (Fragrant Sumac). 4 to 5 feet. Yellow flowers in clusters followed in summer with coral red fruits. Has pleasant aromatic foliage, fine as an undershrub, or in dry, shady, rocky places.

2 feet.....\$.60 each; 1½ feet.....\$.50 each

Rhus copallina (Shining Sumac). 7 to 10 feet. The native variety that colors so wonderfully in the fall. It is not as robust a grower as some of the others but because of its glossy foliage in the summer, and unusual brilliance, is most desirable.

5 to 6 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
4 to 5 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5



IMPROVED TYPE OF LEMOINE'S
MOCK ORANGE.

Rhus cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree). An old favorite, growing ten to twelve feet high, having unusual and attractive foliage. In bloom it has a smoky lavender appearance, the tree being virtually a mist of minute flowers which gives it the effect of a cloud of smoke.

3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00 each

Rhus glabra laciniata (Cut-Leaved Sumac). 8 to 10 feet. The foliage of this is very fine cut and fern-like which gives it a tropical appearance. It colors yellow and orange in the fall. Prices below.

Rhus typhina (Staghorn Sumac). 10 to 12 feet. A large shrub or tree much used in landscape background work. Brilliant red foliage in the fall.

6 to 8 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5
5 to 6 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
4 to 5 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5



PUSSY
WILLOW.

Robinia—Locust

Robinia hispida (Rose Acacia or Moss Locust). 6 to 8 feet. Blooms in May. Foliage resembles our native locust but the mass of long, graceful, deep rose pink colored flowers makes it most attractive. It blooms during the summer but not heavily.

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Rosa—Rose See pages 29-31.

Salix—Willow

Salix caprea (Pussy Willow). 15 to 20 feet. These are bush form and may be classified as small trees. They grow on either dry, or wet soil and are valued because of their silky catkins that appear before the foliage in the spring. Valuable because winter-cut spikes may be forced indoors.

5 to 6 feet.....\$.75 each; 4 to 5 feet.....\$.60 each
3 to 4 feet.....\$.50 each

Sambucus—Elder

Sambucus canadensis aurea (Golden Elder). 7 to 9 feet. This golden leaf variety is very attractive and where color is wanted in a tall shrub this is recommended. Has the usual large elder blossom, followed by black berries. Grows on all types of soil.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Sambucus canadensis acutifolia (Cut-Leaved Elder). 8 to 9 feet. Leaves very finely cut; distinct and unusual. In other respects this plant is similar to the variety above. The prices are the same.



SHREDDED SUMAC—(Rhus Typhina Laciniata).

Shrubs with evergreen foliage are needed in your border. Turn to page 19.

Spiraea—Spirea

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. (F). 2 feet. Bright pink. June and July. A compact low-growing shrub with dense foliage usually deep green with occasional variegated leaves of pink and white on young growth. Flowers are borne in full flat clusters on erect stems. If these are cut away when they fade the shrub will usually bloom intermittently during the summer. Very valuable for edging in front of shrubbery or sometimes used as a dwarf hedge.

1½ to 2 ft...\$.60 each...\$2.50 for 5
1 to 1½ ft...\$.50 each...\$2.00 for 5

Spiraea arguta (Garland Spirea). 4 to 5 feet. This has small, light green leaves and is very free flowering in April. Its soft foliage gives it a billowy appearance and makes it one of the most attractive plants. Very much like *Spiraea thunbergi*, except it grows slightly larger.

3 to 4 ft...\$.75 each...\$3.25 for 5
2 to 3 ft...\$.60 each...\$2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 ft...\$.50 each...\$2.00 for 5

Spiraea douglasii. 6 to 8 feet. Deep pink. July. Slightly taller and a little more branched than *Spiraea Billardi*. Terminal of each branch crowned with flower spike six inches long.

3 to 4 ft...\$.60 each...\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 ft...\$.50 each...\$2.00 for 5

Spiraea fortunei. 4 to 5 feet. This variety is taller than *Spiraea Anthony Waterer*, but is not as vigorous as *Spiraea Douglasii*. The color of its blossoms is pink and they bloom in June and July. The terminal growth has a reddish appearance which is quite pleasing.

3 to 4 feet...\$.60 each; 2 to 3 feet...\$.50 each

Spiraea froebeli. This variety is lower growing than *Fortunei* but larger than *Anthony Waterer*. Has pink blossoms in April followed by a continuous bloom throughout the summer. Foliage very good, plants being compact and vigorous.

2 to 3 feet...\$.60 each; 18 to 24 inches...\$.50 each

Spiraea prunifolia (Plum-leaved Spirea). (F). 5 to 6 feet. White. April-May. This is an old-fashioned variety, flowers borne close to the slender erect branches in the spring before foliage appears. The individual flowers resemble miniature roses and are usually borne in great profusion. The foliage is



SPIREA FROEBELI.



HEDGE OF SPIREA VAN HOUTTE



SPIREA DOUGLASII.

shiny dark green and in the fall turns bright red.

3 to 4 feet...\$.60 each
\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet...\$.50 each
\$2.00 for 5

Spiraea reevesiana (Reeves Spirea). (F). 4 to 5 feet. White. May. This is one of the best of the *Spiraea* group. White flowers borne along the stem just as the foliage appears make a most attractive bush wherever used. The foliage appears early and remains exceptionally late in the fall. In habit it is very graceful and can be used in foundations where plants of this height are desired.

3 to 4 feet...\$.60 each
\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet...\$.50 each
\$2.00 for 5

Spiraea thunbergi (Snow Garland). (F). 2½ to 3½ feet. White. April. The extra early flowering species is the pride of the Southland. It is spreading in growth with arching slender branches that are a perfect mass of minute flowers followed with exceptionally delicate green foliage. For edging purposes it has few equals and we recommend it highly.

2 to 3 feet...\$.60 each
\$2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 feet...\$.50 each
\$2.00 for 5

Spiraea trichocarpa (Korean Spirea). See page 28.

Spiraea vanhouttei (Bridal Bower or Bridal Wreath). (F). 4 to 6 feet. White. May. This is the most useful of the hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than any other variety we grow. The flowers are in flat clusters usually an inch or more across produced on spreading, pendulent branches often drooping to the ground. In full bloom they are a mass of white and never fail to attract attention. The foliage is an attractive green which it retains late in the year. This variety can be used in any location for hedging, grouping and mass effect. There is nothing superior in the catalog. When in doubt what to use, plant *Spiraea Vanhouttei*.

4 to 5 feet...\$.75 each...\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet...\$.60 each...\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet...\$.50 each...\$2.00 for 5

Symphoricarpos—Snowberry

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). (F). 4 to 5 feet. This shrub has small pinkish flowers in July, followed by white berries which remain on well into the winter. Very attractive medium growing shrubs. Prices below.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris (Coralberry). 4 to 5 feet. June. This is a native shrub that in many localities grows in great masses. It is very hardy and easy to establish where other things fail. Its beauty lies in the wonderful wealth of coral berries that come in late summer and usually adhere all winter.

3 to 4 feet...\$.60 each...\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet...\$.50 each...\$2.00 for 5



SNOWBERRY.

Shrub Assortment Offer

Make up your own assortment at these prices. In mass plantings use at least five of a kind.

5 of any \$1.00 each size for...\$4.50
5 of any \$.75 each size for...\$3.25
5 of any \$.60 each size for...\$2.50
5 of any \$.50 each size for...\$2.00

Syringa—Lilac

Syringa josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). Another new addition to our list, growing 8 to 10 feet with heavy round-like foliage. It produces violet flowers later than the ordinary lilacs and the foliage is not subject to mildew, remaining dark green all summer. 3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each

Syringa persica (Persian Lilac). 8 to 10 feet. This has a rich, lilac color and blooms slightly later than the old fashioned sorts. Its leaves are more pointed, also. 3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each

Syringa villosa (Late Lilac). This is the latest blooming variety having pale pinkish lilac blooms that are very fragrant. Plants grow 6 to 8 feet, making bushy compact specimens. 3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each

Syringa vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). 6 to 8 feet. April. No shrubs are better known than the Lilac. This is the old fashioned white that everyone knows. Prices below.

Syringa vulgaris (Common Purple Lilac). 7 to 10 feet. This is the old fashioned variety always so familiar in our grandmother's garden. Usually more vigorous in growth than the white variety.

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

French Lilac. These are the very much improved variety sold to name and color. They bloom unusually soon after planting and their large trusses of blossoms are very attractive. They are more expensive than the common variety but where space is limited are certainly worth planting.

Chas. X. Reddish purple.

Mme. Lemoine. Double white.

Michael Buchner. Pale Lilac.

Pres. Grevy. Blue.

Wm. Robinson. Deep pink.

2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$4.50 for 5

Tamarix

Tamarix pentandra. Often known as: **Tamarix aestivalis (Five-stamen Tamarix).** (F). 6 to 7 feet. Pink. June. Shrubs with strong but slender, delicate growth. Filmy, blue grey foliage similar to asparagus with carmen pink flowers in June, and scattered blossoms the balance of the summer, making it an unusually desirable shrub. Will grow in poor and dry soil. Prices below.

Tamarix africana (African Tamarix). 7 to 10 feet. Lavender-pink. April. This is the most vigorous of the Tamarix family. It has strong canes that bend gracefully as they lengthen. The blossoms appear on the stems before the foliage and are pleasing in mass planting. Sea green foliage and drooping habit make it very desirable for background or interplanting in shrub borders.

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Viburnum

Viburnum acerifolium (Maple-Leaved Viburnum). A slender shrub growing 4 to 6 feet with leaves that resemble the Maple tree. The flowers are borne in flat heads in May, white in color. This is followed by purple crimson berries in the autumn. It is good for planting in the shade although it does well in full sunlight.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each



WEIGELA ROSEA.



PURPLE LILAC—An old favorite.

Viburnum dentatum (Arrow Wood). 10 to 12 feet. Flowers creamy white in flat clusters in May and June. The berries that follow are blue-black and the foliage coloring is purple and red in the fall. This will grow in wet soil.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each

Viburnum lantana (Wayfaring Tree). (F). 10 to 12 feet. White. June. A large, vigorous shrub with soft, heavy lantana-like leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red berries which turn black as they ripen. See prices below.

Viburnum opulus (Highbush Cranberry). 8 to 10 feet. White. May. This plant belongs to the Snowball family and is unusually attractive because of its bright berries that attract birds in midsummer and also for its color effect in the fall. The flowers are inconspicuous. This is one of the best things for natural planting but owing to scarcity of stock it has not been largely used.

2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
1½ to 2 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

Viburnum opulus sterile (Common Snowball Bush). 10 to 12 feet. White. May. This old fashioned variety is well known to every lover of plants. Its balls of pure white literally cover the bush when in bloom. See prices below.

Viburnum tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). (F). 6 to 8 feet. White. May. This species is one of the most satisfactory shrubs grown. Its pure white double blossoms with a setting of dark plaited leaves and perfect form make it one of the best. Fine for an individual specimen or in groups.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5

Viburnum rhytidophyllum. See listing in Broad-Leaved Evergreen section, page 19.

Weigela

Weigela candida (White or Snow Weigela). (F). 5 to 6 feet. White. May. Most vigorous of the Weigela variety. Flowers are large and quite showy. In exposed places the tops are sometimes injured in severe winters. Very rapid in growth and seems to thrive better in light soil. See prices below.

Weigela doboise. This is a new addition to our list, being a deep rose pink, growing 6 to 7 feet in height and blooms profusely. Several shades darker than Weigela rosea.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each

Weigela floribunda. Stronger growing than Weigela Eva Rathke. Blossoms of bright crimson, blooming in June. Considered the best of the red shades.

3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each

Weigela rosea. (F). 4 to 5 feet. Pink. May. The most popular Weigela sold today. Its delicate pink, bell-shaped blossoms are borne in great profusion along great, arching canes. There is also a scattering of blossoms throughout the summer. The leaves are large and especially free of disease. This variety is the best of the group and is good for all uses where a shrub this height is needed.

4 to 5 feet.....\$.75 each.....\$3.25 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....\$.60 each.....\$2.50 for 5
2 to 3 feet.....\$.50 each.....\$2.00 for 5

You will get better results with Hillenmeyer stock delivered fresh direct from the nursery.

EVERGREENS—Rich in Color—

Our Evergreens are noted for shapeliness and beauty

IT IS impossible to describe here the beauty and utility of the aristocratic Evergreens. They have an individual charm that they retain throughout the entire year. Their green foliage of every possible shade and hue is especially pleasing during the winter months, when everything else is bleak and dreary. The many different types and forms make it possible to secure varieties appropriate for any planting.

Evergreens are not all alike. Do not confuse the plants listed here with the seedling stock offered by some nurseries. The better varieties and dwarf plants are more expensive, because it takes a great amount of time and care to grow them. It is possible to buy Foundation and Doorway Collections at low prices, but these trees grow rapidly and may not prove entirely satisfactory after a few years.

Plant permanently and, if necessary, do it by sections. Then the complete planting will possess a grandeur that cannot be excelled.

Arbor Vitae—Thuja

Thuja Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae). One of the most popular evergreens because of its easiness to transplant, growing kindly under adverse conditions and as a specimen or hedge plant it is very attractive. It is inclined to be conical in habit of growth and while it is not as green in color during the winter as some of the other varieties it is one of the most popular because of its many good qualities.

6 to 7 feet.....	\$6.00 each
5 to 6 feet.....	\$5.00 each
4 to 5 feet.....	\$4.00 each
3½ to 4 feet.....	\$3.50 each
3 to 3½ feet.....	\$3.00 each

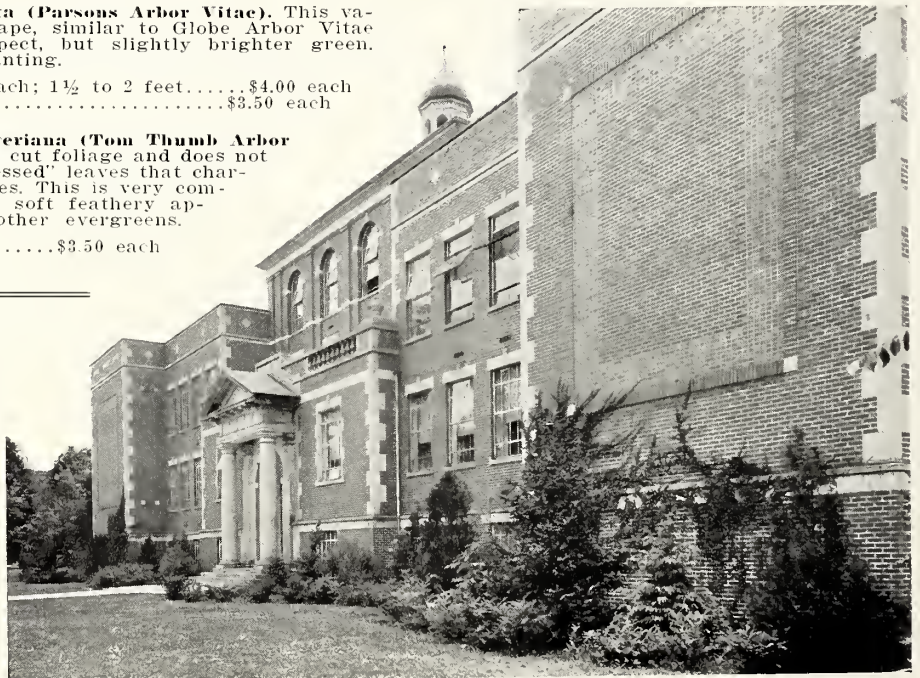
Thuja Occidentalis Compacta (Parsons Arbor Vitae). This variety is almost globe shape, similar to Globe Arbor Vitae in practically every respect, but slightly brighter green. Very good for formal planting.

2 to 2½ feet.....	\$4.50 each; 1½ to 2 feet.....	\$4.00 each
1 to 1½ feet.....		\$3.50 each

Thuja Occidentalis Ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae). This has very fine cut foliage and does not exactly resemble the "pressed" leaves that characterize the other varieties. This is very compact growing and has a soft feathery appearance not found in other evergreens.

2 to 2½ feet.....	\$3.50 each
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Here is a fine example of school planting. This is the Frankfort High school planted largely thru the influence of Mr. Chas. Strassner. Not satisfied with having a flower box on every lamp post, the citizens of Franklin county are starting out to beautify every public building. Maybe there are churches and schools in your community that need planting—who will be the moving spirit to put the idea over?



PYRAMIDAL
ARBOR VITAE.



GLOBE
ARBOR VITAE.

Thuja Occidentalis Fillicoides (Fernleaf Arbor Vitae). A decided pyramidal tree not unlike the regular Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, except that the foliage is a deeper green and has a "crinkled" appearance. Slow growing and very attractive.

4½ to 5 feet.....	\$6.00 each
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Thuja Occidentalis Globosa (Globe Arbor Vitae). This usually develops into a perfect globe shape plant, the spread equaling the height. The foliage is light green and attractive. These are largely used for front line planting, as specimens in urns or vases as well as in formal work where symmetry is especially desired.

2 to 2½ feet.....	\$4.50 each
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$4.00 each
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$3.00 each

Thuja Occidentalis Lutea (Geo. Peabody Arbor Vitae). This variety is similar to the American Arbor Vitae, except that the foliage is golden when exposed to the direct rays of the sun. It is by far the best of the American Golden types.

2½ to 3 feet.....	\$4.00 each
2 to 2½ feet.....	\$3.50 each

Thuja Occidentalis Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae). This is strikingly attractive, spreading very little at its base and retaining the shape without shearing. The color is deep rich green and like all Arbor Vitae is easy to transplant. For corners, in front of pillars, center or background of group plantings there is hardly an evergreen of the dwarf variety that is quite so popular.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$6.00 each
4½ to 5 feet.....	\$5.00 each
4 to 4½ feet.....	\$4.50 each
3½ to 4 feet.....	\$4.00 each
3 to 3½ feet.....	\$3.50 each
2½ to 3 feet.....	\$3.00 each

Thuja Occidentalis Rosenthalis (Rosenthal Arbor Vitae). Much like Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, being dark green, broader at the base and very slow in growth.

3 to 3½ feet.....	\$5.00 each
2½ to 3 feet.....	\$4.50 each

Visit Hillenmeyer's Nurseries and see our many fine specimens of Evergreens.

Arbor Vitae—Continued

Thuja Occidentalis Vervaeckiana (Vervaeck's Arbor Vitae). A true American type of compact habit, with variegated greenish yellow foliage, spring and summer. Broadly pyramidal in habit of growth and winter color very good.

3 to 4 feet....\$5.00 each; 2 to 3 feet....\$4.00 each

Thuja Occidentalis Wareana (Ware Arbor Vitae). This is a small globe variety and its unusually dark green color makes it very useful. It is the darkest green of all the American Arbor Vitae. It can be sheared to a perfect globe though if left develop naturally it is oblong.

2½ feet.....\$5.00 each
2 to 2½ feet.....\$4.50 each
1½ to 2 feet.....\$3.50 each

Thuja Orientalis (Oriental Arbor Vitae). This has the typical pressed foliage of the Arbor Vitae family, but is inclined to branch erect forming in "folds" about the stems of the plant. It is different from the other varieties in character of growth and appearance. It grows very rapidly and can be used where mass effect is wanted, as a specimen or in a hedge. It shears especially well and it is often necessary to prune it to make it real compact as it is inclined to grow open.

8 to 10 feet.....\$9.00 each
6 to 7 feet.....\$6.00 each
5 to 6 feet.....\$5.00 each
4 to 5 feet.....\$4.00 each
3 to 4 feet.....\$3.00 each

Thuja Orientalis Aurea Nana (Berckmans' Golden Arbor Vitae). This is without doubt the showiest of all the Arbor Vitae family. The color is an unusually attractive bright green and is striking in appearance. Does especially well with us and should be in every planting.

2 to 2½ feet.....\$5.00 each
1½ to 2 feet.....\$4.00 each
1 to 1½ feet.....\$3.50 each

Thuja Orientalis Compacta (Compact Upright Arbor Vitae). This is a compact form of the oriental types having its foliage in vertical layers. The general shape is columnar to pyramidal, and color of foliage dark green.

5 to 6 feet.....\$6.00 each
4½ to 5 feet.....\$5.00 each
4 to 4½ feet.....\$4.50 each

Japan Cypress—Chamaecyparis

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana Alumi (Scarab's Cypress). This variety resembles the general Retinospora group except that the foliage is an attractive blue and formed like the Oriental Arbor Vitae in verti-

cal fashion. It is inclined to grow a little open and the spring growth is as attractive as any other blue evergreen offered.

3 to 4 feet....\$5.00 each; 2 to 3 feet....\$4.50 each

Chamaecyparis Pisifera (Sawara Cypress). The foliage of this resembles the Arbor Vitae very much and the tree develops decidedly erect with very graceful branches. When sheared, the foliage develops its true color especially well. It is very lacy in appearance with a silvery color on the underneath side. It is a fine plant in the foundation planting where a heavy plant is wanted and on the lawn it makes an attractive specimen.

6 to 7 feet.....\$7.50 each
5 to 6 feet.....\$6.00 each
4 to 5 feet.....\$5.00 each
3½ to 4 feet.....\$4.50 each
3 to 3½ feet.....\$4.00 each

Chamaecyparis Pisifera Aurea (Golden Sawara Cypress). This has all the characteristics of the green form described above except that the foliage is a very light green or bordering on yellow. Both of these will do well in city planting where some tenderer evergreens fail.

5 to 6 feet.....\$6.00 each
4 to 5 feet.....\$5.00 each
3½ to 4 feet.....\$4.50 each
3 to 3½ feet.....\$4.00 each

Chamaecyparis Pisifera Plumosa (Plumed Cypress). The foliage of this is a greyish green very fine cut and has a feathery appearance. It resembles a fine

cut fern frond at certain stages of its development. Pyramidal in habit of growth and if kept sheared, as all varieties of this family should be, in foundation planting it will make a wonderful specimen.

5 to 6 feet.....\$6.00 each
4 to 5 feet.....\$5.00 each
3½ to 4 feet.....\$4.50 each
3 to 3½ feet.....\$4.00 each

Chamaecyparis Pisifera Plumosa Aurea (Golden Plumed Cypress). In habit of growth and appearance is like the green form previously described. The young foliage is very light green bordering on yellow and for contrast planting for foundation or lawn groups is one of the most popular.

4 to 5 feet.....\$5.00 each
3½ to 4 feet.....\$4.50 each
3 to 3½ feet.....\$4.00 each

Chamaecyparis Squarosa (Moss Cypress). One of the finest of blue evergreens being compact and upright in form. It retains its silvery-blue foliage throughout the year and can be sheared into a perfect column. Does not stand the soot well but in the open spaces is a fine plant.

3 to 3½ feet...\$6.00 each; 2½ to 3 feet...\$5.00 each



BERCKMANS' GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE.

New and Unusual
Shrubs and Evergreens.
Pages 25 to 28.



SAWARA CYPRESS.



PLUMED CYPRESS.



HEMLOCK—TSUGA, page 16.

Our planting booklet, which will be sent with every order, makes it easy for you to plant successfully.

Hemlock—Tsuga

Tsuga Canadensis (Canada Hemlock).

We consider Hemlock the very best of all the evergreens. It grows rapidly in the open lawn, in confined places it adapts itself to all conditions and if kept sheared can be well used as a foundation plant. If left to develop naturally it has sweeping pendulous branches that are most graceful, and when sheared it has a soft billowy appearance that cannot be duplicated with other evergreens. The foliage is always a very deep green and under adverse circumstances it is more largely planted than any other evergreen. We have a saying here, "When in doubt plant a hemlock."

6 to 7 feet.....	\$10.00 each		
5 to 6 feet.....	\$ 7.50 each		
4 to 5 feet.....	\$ 6.00 each;	3 to 4 feet.....	\$4.50 each
2½ to 3 feet.....	\$ 3.50 each;	2 to 2½ feet.....	\$3.00 each

Tsuga Caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). The Carolina has not been generally offered, being a more pendulous variety than the Canada Hemlock. Of moderate growth only. Foliage a deep green, borne in miniature whorls about the branches. It has proven hardy and quite attractive.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$6.00 each;	3½ to 4 feet.....	\$5.00 each
3 to 3½ feet.....	\$4.50 each;	2½ to 3 feet.....	\$4.00 each



PFITZER
JUNIPER.
See page 17.



JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA—PROSTRATE JUNIPER.

Juniper—Juniperus

Juniperus Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). This is a valuable addition to our list. It is quite columnar, wider at base than Irish Juniper and tapering to a decided point. Winter color is especially good and it is free of all disease. It is destined to replace some of the erect growing evergreen favorites.

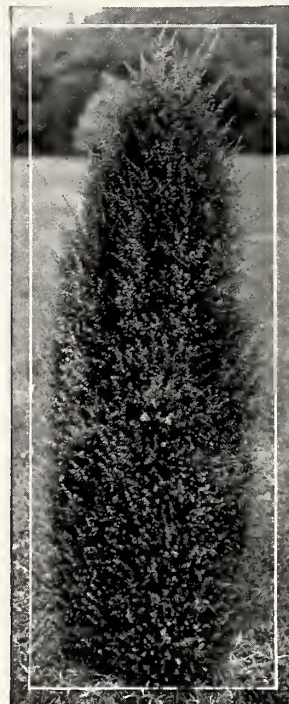
6 to 7 feet.....	\$7.50 each
5 to 6 feet.....	\$6.00 each
4 to 5 feet.....	\$4.50 each
3 to 4 feet.....	\$3.50 each

Juniper Chinensis (Blue). This is a grafted form of the common Chinese Juniper, being compact, yet upright in growth. Makes a fine formal plant and will develop symmetrically.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$7.50 each
4 to 5 feet.....	\$6.00 each

Juniper Chinensis (Green). Like the above, a grafted form of selected green foliage and makes an attractive specimen or formal plant where symmetry is desired.

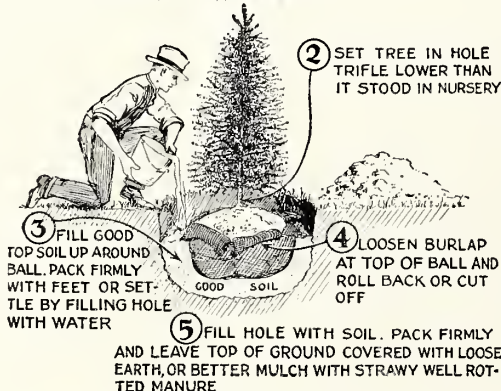
5 to 6 feet.....	\$7.50 each
4 to 5 feet.....	\$6.00 each



Juniperus communis hibernica, Irish Juniper.

It is Easy to Grow Hillenmeyer's Evergreens

(1) Dig hole a foot larger and deeper than ball of earth; use good soil.



CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Planting directions are given in the picture shown. Follow this as directed.

The common error in planting about the foundation is too close planting with the idea of immediate effect. Space wide enough to permit development.

Pruning should consist principally of the shearing or clipping of the terminal growth in the spring just when the new growth appears. This keeps your trees compact and once they get to the height you want them they can be kept this way like a hedge. Don't prune too late in the summer.

Lawn trees are better left to develop naturally. Pruning is not necessary except to shape them up.

Never top or cut an evergreen below the point where it is showing green foliage. Always leave a fringe of foliage on the tips of the branches.

The dead that comes inside of the trees in the fall is natural. They shed this old growth about this time. Shearing in the summer usually causes the trees to cover this unsightliness.

The place to buy evergreens is from the nurseryman who grows them. We have no agents.

Juniper—Continued

Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper). This is the most popular of all the spreading types. Its habit of growth, its pendulous branches and attractive foliage are strikingly beautiful. The branches are horizontally spreading and the terminals slightly drooping. It lays close to the ground and for edging larger plantings there is nothing superior. Flowing lines are especially valuable in landscape planting and this Juniper seems to fill this requirement better than any other. The foliage is a grey green both summer and winter and noted for its ability to withstand the soot and dust of cities, thriving where others fail. Another advantage is that it lends itself to severe pruning in case it outgrows its location.

4 to 4½ feet.....	\$7.00 each
3½ to 4 feet.....	\$6.00 each
3 to 3½ feet.....	\$5.00 each
2½ to 3 feet.....	\$4.50 each
2 to 2½ feet.....	\$4.00 each
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$3.50 each

Juniperus Communis Depressa (Prostrate Juniper). Native of the northern woods, and one of the best spreading types known. Stays close to the ground and most attractive with its silver tips. Grows in shady locations.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$5.00 each; 2½ to 3 feet.....	\$4.50 each
2 to 2½ feet.....		\$4.00 each

Juniperus Communis Depressa Aurea (Golden Prostrate Juniper). In habit of growth and general characteristics like the Prostrate Juniper, except the foliage is a very bright green shading to yellow. It is especially colorful in the spring, and is used to liven up the low border.

4½ to 5 feet.....	\$7.50 each; 4 to 4½ feet.....	\$6.00 each
3 to 4 feet.....	\$5.00 each; 2½ to 3 feet.....	\$4.50 each
2 to 2½ feet.....		\$4.00 each

Juniperus Communis Depressa Plumosa (Purple Spreading Juniper). This is a very unusual variety, remaining close to the ground and in summer has a silvery reflex to the otherwise gray-green foliage. In fall and winter it turns to a purplish cast that is unusual in evergreens. Fine for rock work or low planting.

4 feet.....	\$7.00 each; 3 to 4 feet.....	\$6.00 each
2½ to 3 feet.....	\$5.00 each; 2 to 2½ feet.....	\$4.50 each

Juniperus Communis Hibernica (Irish Juniper). This is a decided columnar form and immediately attracts attention. The foliage is a glaucous green. For formal work, especially in contrast with other plants, it has decided advantage over anything you can use for such work. It is very slender in habit of growth and needs no shearing.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$5.00 each; 3½ to 4 feet.....	\$4.50 each
3 to 3½ feet.....	\$4.00 each; 2½ to 3 feet.....	\$3.50 each

Juniperus Excelsa (Greek Juniper). This is an unusually attractive dwarf pyramidal form with very compact bluish green foliage. It is vigorous in growth and not particular as to soil. Its good characteristics are rather difficult to describe but it is very pleasing wherever used.

1½ to 2 feet.....	\$4.50 each
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$4.00 each

Juniperus Sabina (Savin Juniper). One of the best. Spreading fan shape habit, of pleasing color of dark green. Stands the city dust, soot, etc., exceptionally well.

3½ to 4 feet.....	\$6.00 each
3 to 3½ feet.....	\$5.00 each
2½ to 3 feet.....	\$4.50 each
2 to 2½ feet.....	\$4.00 each
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$3.50 each

Juniper Virginia (Red Cedar). This is our well known native, not half appreciated because it is common. One of the best of evergreens thriving on dry and poor soil. Well shaped plants, balled and burlapped.

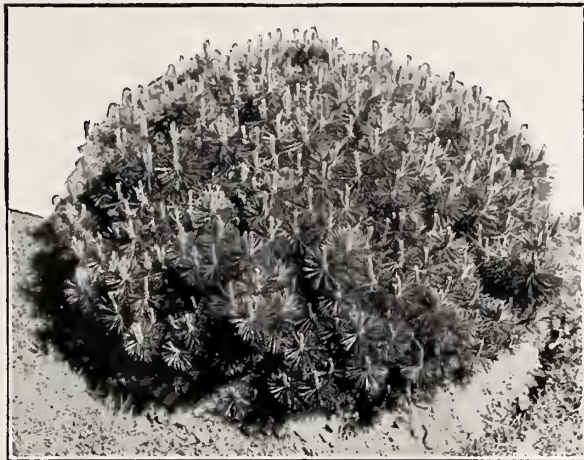
5 to 6 feet.....	\$5.00 each
4 to 5 feet.....	\$4.50 each
3 to 4 feet.....	\$4.00 each

Juniperus Virginiana Canadensis (Canadensis Juniper). A fine pyramidal compact growing evergreen, wonderful winter color and the best of its type. It is perfectly hardy and never suffers winterburn common to some other varieties.

4½ to 5 feet.....	\$7.50 each
4 to 4½ feet.....	\$6.00 each
3 to 4 feet.....	\$5.00 each

Juniperus Virginiana Glauca (Blue Juniper). This is one of the best trees offered today. It grows pyramidal but has graceful spreading branches if left untrimmed. When sheared, a perfect column may be had. In color a light blue and a distinct contrast with any other of this group.

4½ to 5 feet.....	\$7.50 each
4 to 4½ feet.....	\$6.00 each
3 to 4 feet.....	\$5.00 each



MUGHO PINE.

Pine—Pinus

Pinus Montana Mughus (Mugho Pine).

This is an excellent dwarf Pine, being globe shaped and erect branching. It is very attractive, especially in spring, when the new growth which seems like miniature candles completely covers the bush.

2 to 2½ feet.....	\$5.00 each
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$4.00 each
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$3.00 each

Pinus Strobus (White Pine). A native tree making a tall and noble specimen. Grows rapidly as evergreens go and with its long flexible, light green, pendulous needles proves one of our best trees. Can be used as a wind break or specimen.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$5.00 each
3 to 4 feet.....	\$4.00 each
2 to 3 feet.....	\$3.00 each

Pinus Sylvestris (Scotch Pine). This is one of the best Pines offered. Very quick to re-establish itself, grows rapidly and has ability to grow very luxuriantly on high and dry ground. Its needles are shorter than either White or Austrian Pine, in habit more compact, the foliage dark green. Where quick effect is wanted this variety will prove as satisfactory as any evergreen.

6 to 7 feet.....	\$7.00 each
5 to 6 feet.....	\$6.00 each
4 to 5 feet.....	\$5.00 each
3 to 4 feet.....	\$4.00 each



SAVIN JUNIPER.



Juniperus Virginiana.

Hot house cut flowers fade, but evergreens bring beauty to your home the year 'round.

Pseudotsuga—Douglas Fir

Pseudotsuga Douglasi (Douglas Fir). A Colorado tree of soft green foliage. Resembles the Hemlock or Spruce but of a blue cast. Makes a very compact tree and can be used as a specimen or in group plantings.

4 to 5 feet.....\$5.00 each; 3 to 4 feet.....\$4.50 each

Spruce—Picea

Picea Canadensis (White Spruce). This is a very hardy evergreen with light green foliage and similar in many respects to the Norway Spruce except that it is decidedly slower growing in our locality and can safely be used where a medium sized or small tree is wanted.

4 to 4½ feet.....\$5.00 each; 3 to 4 feet.....\$4.50 each
2½ to 3 feet.....\$4.00 each

Picea Canadensis Albertiana (Black Hill Spruce). One of the good western evergreens finding their way east. In general appearance not unlike the White Spruce, but more compact and slower growing. The most pleasing characteristic is the very bright green or blue growth that appears in the spring, making one think it is a Colorado Blue Spruce. Deserves planting where such a tree is needed.

4 to 4½ feet.....\$6.00 each; 3½ to 4 feet.....\$5.00 each
3 to 3½ feet.....\$4.50 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$4.00 each

Picea Excelsa (Norway Spruce). This has been the most popular of the Spruce family as it is easy to transplant, hardy and grows rapidly. Pyramidal in shape and when used as a specimen is very fine. For screen, wind break and hedges they are equally appropriate. The needles are dark green.

5 to 6 feet.....\$5.00 each; 4 to 5 feet.....\$4.00 each
3 to 4 feet.....\$3.00 each; 2 to 3 feet.....\$2.00 each

Picea pungens Kosteri (Koster Blue Spruce). Its striking blue color is noticeable as far as can be seen. It is best used as a specimen with a dark background or in groups where contrast is to be had. The past few years it has become very scarce and the plants are decidedly expensive. Stock limited.

2 to 3 feet.....\$15.00 each

Taxus—Yew

Taxus Cuspidata (Japanese Yew). The Yew is destined to become one of the most popular evergreens in America. Not only will it thrive in sunny locations but is particularly valuable for shady locations. The foliage is a dark green and frequently the plant bears scarlet fruits. It is really a fine evergreen, a little slow to make up but most promising.

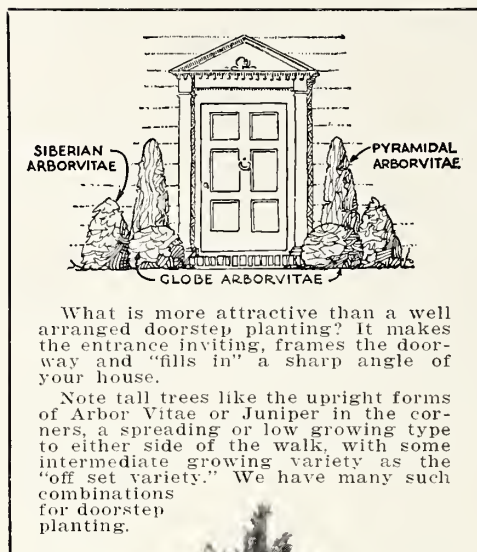
2 to 2½ feet.....\$7.00 each; 1½ to 2 feet.....\$6.00 each

Taxus Capitata (Upright Japanese Yew). This resembles the preceding except that it is a more upright form. In foliage and general appearance has every characteristic of its parent and probably will replace some of the older evergreens for foundation planting when it is better known.

2 to 2½ feet.....\$7.00 each; 1½ to 2 feet.....\$6.00 each



Corner planting of Yews.



Norway Spruce (left), Mugho Pines (center foreground), White Pine (right).

Hillennmeyer's fresh dug plants do better than shipped-in varieties. Order from close at home.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS —

BROAD-LEAVED evergreens have been so named because they hold their foliage all winter, or at least, very late into that season. If you have the rigors of a northern climate these trees will defoliate earlier than usual in some cases. In most cases, however, the foliage persists all winter.

This particular class of plants is used to mix in plantings of coniferous evergreens, and in shrub plantings, to give a touch of winter cheer.

In planting broad-leaved evergreens it is advisable to cut off all the foliage. This virtually insures growth. The plant is slow to start, but this method is well worth its use. Balled and burlapped plants are advised for use since they are cheaper in the long run.

Note: B. and B. means furnished with ball of earth bound in burlap.

ABELIA grandiflora (Bush Arbutus). (F). See page 25 for complete description.

3 to 4 feet, B. & B. \$1.25 each
3 to 4 feet, naked roots \$1.00 each
2 to 3 feet, B. & B. \$1.00 each
2 to 3 feet, naked roots \$.75 each

BERBERIS ilicifolia (Holly Barberry). This is an evergreen shrub of upright growth reaching five to six feet. The holly-like leaves stay on until new foliage appears. It was one of the few broad leaf evergreens that came through the 1930 winter without injury. It is semi-evergreen. The foliage usually takes on an attractive reddish cast in the fall.

2 to 3 feet, B. & B. \$3.00 each

BUXUS sempervirens (Boxwood). Everyone is familiar with Boxwood and its good qualities. There is hardly a plant that can be used in quite so many positions. For edging, for urns, and window boxes, and as specimens it is very useful. The foliage is always a shining dark green even through the winter. It is a heavy feeder and should never be planted in soil unless it can get plenty of fertility and moisture.

Sheared Plants

2 to 2½ feet. \$6.00 each 12 to 15 in. \$2.00 each
1½ to 2 feet. \$5.00 each 10 to 12 in. \$1.50 each
15 to 18 in. \$3.00 each

Hedges priced on application.

EUONYMUS Patens (Evergreen Wahoo). A new shrub with persistent leaves that stay on all mild winters. Grows 5 to 6 feet and has green stems with very dark green leaves. The yellow flower is not prominent but the wealth of red fruits that break open like our native Bittersweet, showing a beautiful coral seed and pod, makes it very striking. It does well in shade and makes a good foundation plant.

2 to 3 feet, heavy, B. & B. \$1.75 each
1½ to 2 feet, heavy, B. & B. \$1.50 each
Deduct 25c if wanted with naked roots.



Mahonia Aquifolium.



BOXWOOD.

ILEX opaca (American Holly). Everyone certainly knows the native Holly with its large glossy leaves and red berries. Nursery grown plants are comparatively easy to transplant provided the leaves are clipped off at planting time. This native is not half appreciated as it can be sheared into as compact specimens as Boxwood or if left to develop naturally makes a bush or small tree that is wonderful at all seasons of the year. Some plants do not bear berries but these may be had if specially ordered.

5 to 6 feet. \$6.00 each
4 to 5 feet. \$5.00 each
3 to 4 feet. \$4.50 each
2 to 3 feet. \$4.00 each

With berries, \$1.00 extra.

LAUROCERASUS caroliniana (Carolina Cherry Laurel). This is a fine evergreen shrub growing seven to nine feet, with glossy leaves of deepest green. Its shiny foliage makes it most desirable. 3 to 4 feet, B. & B. \$3.00 each

MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Holly-Grape). This resembles Holly in its foliage and is a fine evergreen plant for foundation and mass plantings. Has bright yellow blossoms followed by blue berries.

2 to 3 feet, B. & B. \$2.00 each
1 to 2 feet \$1.50 each

MAHONIA japonica (Japanese Mahonia). 4 to 5 feet. An upright, stalky growing plant with large, soft green foliage spreading in tropical fashion. Fine for shady places. Bears attractive blue berries.

2 to 3 feet, B. and B. \$3.50

PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi (Fire-thorn). This has small, dark green leaves on upright branches with very few laterals. The flowers are inconspicuous in June, but are followed by large clusters of bright orange berries that adhere most of the winter.

3 to 4 feet, B. and B. \$3.50 each
2 to 3 feet, B. and B. \$3.00 each

VIBURNUM Rhytidophyllum (Leather-leaf Viburnum). A new variety in the trade having large lantana-like leaves, deeply plaited green above and lighter beneath. Blossoms in flat heads and inconspicuous, but followed by red berries.

3 to 4 feet, B. and B. \$4.00 each

An annual Arbor Day scene in Lexington. The "Lexington Leader" gives to every school, public or private, a specimen tree on Arbor Day. This year it was an evergreen. These trees are growing in value and beauty every year and a monument to the progressive paper who fosters the movement.



Planting adds Beauty and Value and there is no substitute.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Add Beauty, Comfort and Value



WHEREVER you find them, there is a charm about shade trees with their great, sheltering, shielding, leafy arms that spread in protection. Their foliage is deeper than the greenest ivy, and, in the beauty of its passing, the scarlet of kings, as well as the purple of dignitaries might well blush.

We have these trees in all sizes. Some sizes are too large to ship. We have some that grow rapidly, while others are slow in their development. You should plant some of both types on your place so you may take out the short-lived trees when they begin to crowd.

Acer—Maple

Acer dasycarpum (Silver or Water Maple). Because of its quick growth, good foliage and ease to transplant, this tree is in great demand. The tree blooms very early in the spring, leaves appear promptly, being light green in color but silvery beneath, and these remain until late fall. For planting as temporary trees—that is, alternating between the hard wooded and slower growers, as Oaks, Elms, Sugar Maples, Gum, etc., this variety is highly recommended.

12 to 15 feet, 2 1/2 inch caliper.....	\$4.00 each.....	\$18.75 for 5
12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper.....	\$3.00 each.....	\$13.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1 3/4 inch caliper.....	\$2.25 each.....	\$11.00 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 inch caliper.....	\$1.75 each.....	\$ 7.50 for 5
7 to 9 feet, 1 1/4 inch caliper.....	\$1.50 each.....	\$ 6.25 for 5

Acer platanoides (Norway Maple). A tree resembling the Sugar Maple in character, but of darker and larger foliage, round and spreading in habit of growth. It is really the European Hard Maple and retains this character here. For lawn, as specimens or shade, to plant on streets beneath wires or for spreading over sidewalks, or for parks, cemeteries, avenues or arching over roadways, this tree is highly recommended. Sometimes the trunks are inclined to be slightly crooked when young, but it is well known that they grow out of this unsightliness in a few years when planted in the open.

10 to 12 feet, 1 3/4 inch caliper.....	\$5.00 each, \$23.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 inch caliper.....	\$3.50 each, \$16.25 for 5
7 to 9 feet, 1 1/4 inch caliper.....	\$2.50 each, \$11.25 for 5

Acer platanoides schwedleri (Schwedler's Maple). A tree resembling the Norway Maple in every respect except in early spring the foliage is a bright purple, changing from bronze to dull green. In the fall it turns bronze before defoliating.

8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 inch caliper.....	\$4.00 each
7 to 9 feet, 1 1/4 inch caliper.....	\$3.50 each

Acer rubrum (Red Maple). If it were not for the crooked trunks of this tree, as a lawn specimen it would prove most attractive. The young shoots are bright red in winter, blooming in early spring, a very brilliant color, with pleasing foliage until frost. Then it vies with the Oaks, Sassafras, Gum, Sumac or Sugar Maples for magnificence in color.

10 to 12 feet, 1 3/4 inch caliper.....	\$5.00 each, \$23.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 inch caliper.....	\$3.50 each, \$16.25 for 5
7 to 9 feet, 1 1/4 inch caliper.....	\$2.50 each, \$11.25 for 5



SUGAR MAPLE.

Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple). Known everywhere and is so popular that it is difficult to keep a well-grown supply on hand. Tree grows to be of great size, foliage of good color and in the fall turns indescribably to all tints imaginable. Being of erect, conical growth, perfectly hardy and wood of such texture that it will survive any abnormal condition of the weather, and its adaptability to all types of soils makes it a variety justly popular. Native grown, it proves valuable for the timber for hard wood finishing and also "tapped" for maple sugar.

12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper.....	\$6.00 each, \$28.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1 3/4 inch caliper.....	\$5.00 each, \$23.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 inch caliper.....	\$3.50 each, \$16.25 for 5

Betula—Birch

Betula alba (European White Birch). Tree of moderately quick growth, bark almost white, erect growing with terminal branches slightly drooping. Native of moist places, but will do well when planted on dry ground. As a specimen tree, and especially contrasted with evergreens, it makes a valuable tree for the lawn.

10 to 12 feet, 1 3/4 in. caliper.....	\$4.00 each..\$18.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 in. caliper.....	\$3.00 each..\$13.75 for 5
7 to 9 feet, 1 1/4 in. caliper.....	\$2.00 each..\$ 8.75 for 5



Norway Maple, fine for shade.

NEW and UNUSUAL TREES
YOU SHOULD PLANT
Pages 25 to 28



Save Years of Waiting! PLANT LARGE TREES

Immediate effects are obtained by using large trees. We have in some varieties specimens larger than quoted here. They are available at special prices.

We have recently purchased a "big tree moving" machine and can handle trees up to eight and nine inches in diameter, with balls

of soil. We are so sure these trees will grow if properly taken care of that we will quote them "guaranteed to grow" or replacement free.

These large trees often cost no more than a piece of furniture or a good suit of clothes and they quickly give shade and immediate effects on a new place.

The superior root systems on Hillenmeyer's trees give you better results.

Betula—Continued

Betula lenta (Sweet Birch). Grows thirty to fifty feet and has attractive somewhat reddish bark. The Catkins are conspicuous in the spring and the tree makes an upright compact specimen.

8 to 10 feet.....\$3.00 each; 7 to 9 feet.....\$2.50 each

Betula nigra (River Birch). This is a native tree with darker bark, but in foliage and general characteristics it resembles the other birches.

8 to 10 feet, 1½ to 1¾ inch caliper, \$3.00 each, \$13.75 for 5
7 to 9 feet, 1¼ to 1½ inch caliper. \$2.00 each, \$ 8.75 for 5

Betula pendula gracilis. See page 28.

Betula pendula purpurea (Purple Birch). This tree is a typical birch. Its bark is a dark hue and its leaves are purple in color. Its branches follow the general birch habit of drooping gracefully.

12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper....\$6.00 each....\$28.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1¾ inch caliper....\$5.00 each....\$23.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper....\$3.50 each....\$16.25 for 5

Catalpa

Catalpa bungei (Umbrella). This tree has become popular because of its straight stems and symmetrical, roundish heads which resemble an umbrella. The tops are dwarf and while they do not grow very rapidly their wide leaves give them the appearance of much larger trees. The foliage is very pleasing and the effect obtained when planted in pairs along walks, drives, or entrances is greatly admired.

Three year heads.....\$3.00 each.....\$13.75 for 5
Two year heads.....\$2.00 each.....\$ 8.75 for 5

Catalpa speciosa (Western Catalpa). This is a tree of very quick growth, and thousands of seedling trees have been planted for timber. The growth is astonishing when planted on moist ground, but it thrives on higher and poorer soil. In June the tree is a mass of white bloom, and, therefore, is highly desirable when a flower effect is desired.

8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper....\$1.75 each....\$7.50 for 5
7 to 9 feet, 1¼ inch caliper....\$1.50 each....\$6.25 for 5

Celtis—Hackberry

Celtis mississippiensis (Hackberry). 40 to 60 feet. The native hackberry is one of the best of our trees. It is not rapid in growth but is comparatively free of disease. Grows either on dry or wet soil and the fruits are attractive to birds and children.

8 to 10 ft.....\$3.50
7 to 9 ft.....\$2.50



BETULA ALBA.
European White Birch.



Catalpa Bungei along entrance walk.

Cercis—Judas Tree

Cercis canadensis (Redbud or Judas Tree). A native of our woods, literally covered with its red or pink blossoms early in the spring before it opens its leaves. It is an early harbinger of spring, blooming in April. It is a small, shapely tree; its wood is very tough, and its leaves, large and very green in color. It may be used in heavy mass-planting of shrubs, with White Flowering Dogwood or against evergreens, or White Birch, to furnish pleasant contrast.

7 to 9 feet..\$2.50 each; 6 to 8 feet..\$2.00 each
5 to 6 feet..\$1.50 each; 4 to 5 feet..\$1.25 each

Cornus—Dogwood

Cornus florida alba (White Dogwood). A native tree, well known to everyone. There is hardly a woody plant that grows, quite as useful as our native Dogwood. Its blossoms are conspicuous, coming early in the Spring. The foliage is attractive all summer, and, in the fall, colors beautifully with red berries that hang on most of the winter. It is beautiful at all seasons of the year. It can be used as a specimen, or in groups, as a background for shrub borders. When planted in contrast with bright, flowering plants, like Redbud, it is especially showy.

6 to 7 feet.....\$2.50 each.....\$11.25 for 5
5 to 6 feet.....\$2.00 each.....\$ 8.75 for 5
4 to 5 feet.....\$1.75 each.....\$ 7.50 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....\$1.25 each.....\$ 5.00 for 5

When balled and burlapped, \$.25 extra for each.

Cornus florida rubra. See page 25.



Dix Dam is of unusual interest to the tourist. One hundred and seventy-five thousand people visited there last year. We have started some beautification and this is just a fair example of what the Kentucky Utilities Companies grounds will look like in a few years.

Order early. We ship at the right season for planting.

Diospyros—Persimmon

Diospyros virginiana (Persimmon). 20 to 25 feet. It has value both for shade and fruit. The foliage is glossy and shining, the coloring yellow in fall. Its fruit is valued after frost time and is an old favorite. It is a tree too well known to describe.

8 to 10 feet.....\$2.00 each; 7 to 9 feet.....\$1.50 each
6 to 8 feet.....\$1.00 each

Fraxinus—Ash

Blue Ash, Green Ash, American Ash. We offer these three varieties which are not unlike in appearance and which are all native. The whole group is desirably successful in dry, moist, and lime soils. These should be more generally planted, especially in the paddock and for reforestation purposes.

10 to 12 feet, 1 3/4 inch caliper.....\$4.00 each.....\$18.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 inch caliper.....\$3.00 each.....\$13.75 for 5
7 to 9 feet, 1 1/4 inch caliper.....\$2.00 each.....\$ 8.75 for 5

Ginkgo—Maiden Hair

Ginkgo biloba (Maiden Hair). A conifer that is deciduous. It is allied to the Pine family. On close examination of the leaves, one will note the aborted Pine needles bound together into a solid leaf. It is of Asiatic origin and carries with it the indescribable oriental appearance in the shape and position of its branches, leaves, character of growth and color of bark. Perfectly hardy; here and in the East largely used for avenue trees.

12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper.....\$6.00 each.....\$28.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1 3/4 inch caliper.....\$5.00 each.....\$23.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 inch caliper.....\$3.50 each.....\$16.25 for 5

Gymnocladus—Kentucky Coffee

Gymnocladus dioica (Kentucky Coffee Tree). A native of noble proportions growing rather irregular in shape with blue green foliage. Resembles the Walnut tree. Fine for heavy clay soils.

8 to 10 feet.....\$3.50 each; 7 to 9 feet.....\$2.50 each

Halesia—Silverbell

Halesia. See page 8 for description.

Juglans—Walnut

Juglans cinerea (Butternut). This native tree is perhaps the most precocious of the nut bearing trees. In growth, it is rapid in making a round-headed tree. If you want nuts quickly, plant Butternuts.

8 to 10 feet.....\$2.00 each.....\$8.75 for 5
6 to 8 feet.....\$1.50 each.....\$6.25 for 5
5 to 6 feet.....\$1.00 each.....\$3.75 for 5



Liriodendron tulipifera, Tulip tree—See page 23.

Juglans nigra (Black Walnut). Our native forest tree for which there is demand for planting. Too well known to describe. One of the noblest of our forest trees.

8 to 10 feet.....\$2.00 each
6 to 8 feet.....\$1.50 each
5 to 6 feet.....\$1.00 each

Koelreuteria—Varnish Tree

Koelreuteria paniculata (Varnish Tree). This grows twenty to thirty feet in height, of globular shape, having bright yellow blooms in August that are very attractive. In its young stages it is not so shapely but develops into an interesting specimen. The terminal growth has a reddish cast and the foliage a good green throughout the summer. Frequently called Golden Rain Tree because of the profusion of yellow blossoms.

4 to 5 feet.....\$1.50 each
3 to 4 feet.....\$1.00 each

Larix—Larch

Larix leptolepis (Japanese Larch). A very compact deciduous tree growing thirty to forty feet in height. The foliage resembles the spruce very much. In the spring it comes out very early and is one of the most attractive upright growing trees that we have. Will do well in moist locations.

8 to 10 feet.....\$5.00 each
6 to 8 feet.....\$4.00 each

Liquidambar—Sweetgum

Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweetgum). Another native tree not appreciated. It is not of rapid growth nor especially easy to transplant, but the glossy foliage in summer, the brilliant color in the fall and the unusual appearance of the young branches with corky bark in the winter are considerations that make it especially valuable.

8 to 10 feet.....\$3.50 each.....\$16.25 for 5
7 to 8 feet.....\$2.50 each.....\$11.25 for 5
6 to 8 feet.....\$2.00 each.....\$ 8.75 for 5



Morus, Teas Weeping Mulberry. See page 23.

We have some trees larger than the regular grades, which are excellent specimens. Write us for prices and information.



LOMBARDY POPLAR.

Liriodendron—Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Poplar). This is one of the finest of native trees, growing to be very large. It belongs to the Magnolia family, bearing tulip shaped, yellowish blossoms. Its leaves are large and a very dark green. Grows quickly after it becomes established.

12 to 14 ft., 2-2½ in. caliper,	\$5.00 each	\$23.75 for 5
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ in. caliper,	\$4.00 each	\$18.75 for 5
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. caliper,	\$3.00 each	\$13.75 for 5
7 to 9 ft., 1¼ in. caliper,	\$2.00 each	\$8.75 for 5
6 to 8 ft., 1 in. caliper,	\$1.75 each	\$7.50 for 5

Magnolia

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A well known native in our mountains, which grows conical in shape and has large glaucous leaves, making it attractive. The flowers are fragrant, usually of dull, white color followed by elongated green seed clusters which later turn coral. Very satisfactory.

8 to 10 ft.....	\$3.00 each.....	\$13.75 for 5
6 to 8 ft.....	\$2.00 each.....	\$8.75 for 5
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.75 each.....	\$7.50 for 5

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). This is a purely Southern Magnolia and while it usually reaches a medium height it does not do well on limestone soil. It seems to thrive best in moist, porous soils. It demands an abundance of fertility. Where it does succeed, planters are well repaid, the flowers being especially large, and attractive and very fragrant. The flowers are followed by a scarlet seed.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$4.00 each.....	\$18.75 for 5
3 to 4 feet.....	\$3.00 each.....	\$13.75 for 5

Magnolia soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia). See page 27.

Malus—Flowering Crab, See pages 10 and 26.**Morus—Mulberry**

Morus alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry). A very odd tree, immediately attractive with its long sweeping branches that touch the ground. It is grafted on its parent stock—Russian Mulberry, and is entirely free of all diseases. Bears some fruit. Two year heads.....\$3.00 each.....\$13.75 for 5

Morus tatarica (Russian Mulberry). This makes a round-headed tree, quick of growth and very profuse foliage. It is wonderfully productive of fruit and for any one wishing to attract birds, it cannot be surpassed. If planted in chicken runs it will produce fruit for several months. This fruit is considerably smaller than our native variety but the tree bears so profusely that it is visible for considerable distance.

10 to 12 feet.....	\$3.00 each.....	\$13.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet.....	\$2.25 each.....	\$11.00 for 5
7 to 9 feet.....	\$1.75 each.....	\$7.50 for 5

Nyssa—Sour Gum

Nyssa sylvatica (Sour or Tupelo Gum). This is one of the finest trees known for all fall coloring. It has long, narrow, glossy leaves and is rather slow growing. Very attractive at all seasons. Not often offered nursery grown. Try some.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$3.00 each.....	\$13.75 for 5
5 to 6 feet.....	\$2.00 each.....	\$8.75 for 5

Oxydendron—Sour Wood, See page 10.**Platanus—Sycamore**

Platanus occidentalis (Sycamore). A native sometimes thought too common to plant. However, where a tree for quick effect is wanted, one clean in habit of growth, luxuriant of foliage and easy to transplant, this lesson of Nature in distributing it so liberally should be accepted. The bark is silvery or grayish in winter; the leaves hold on well and for avenue, street, lawn and paddock shade, the Sycamore can be satisfactorily used.

10 to 12 feet, 1¾ in. caliper.....	\$4.00 each.....	\$18.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1½ in. caliper.....	\$3.00 each.....	\$13.75 for 5
7 to 9 feet, 1¼ in. caliper.....	\$2.00 each.....	\$8.75 for 5

Platanus orientalis (European Planetree). 70 to 80 feet. Very similar to our native variety and not quite as rapid, but for city planting is excellent. Its leaves are not quite as large and coarse; the bark is gray instead of white. A general favorite for quick, maturing trees. Prices as above.

Populus—Poplar

Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). A tall slender tree reaching great heights, very easy to transplant and of most rapid growth. Specimens often reach 50 feet with a spread of less than ten feet, and for this reason when tree plantings are needed for narrow places, between buildings, congested lawns, narrow avenues, this may be used with great satisfaction. Because of its great height and quick growth it is commendable for backgrounds of buildings, to add character to plantings or to offset straight or bare lines. Further for screening unsightly views, fire protection from close buildings or wind breaks—and all for quick effect we unhesitatingly recommend this variety. A false impression prevails that it sheds its leaves early, but this is a misapprehension, as the tree is healthy in growth and foliage. Not the same as Carolina Poplar.

14 to 16 feet, 2 in. caliper.....	\$2.50 each.....	\$11.25 for 5
12 to 14 feet, 1¾ in. caliper.....	\$1.75 each.....	\$7.50 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1½ in. caliper.....	\$1.50 each.....	\$6.25 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1¼ in. caliper.....	\$1.25 each.....	\$5.00 for 5
7 to 9 feet, 1 in. caliper.....	\$1.00 each.....	\$3.75 for 5
6 to 8 feet, ¾ in. caliper.....	\$.75 each.....	\$3.00 for 5

Populus simoni (Simon's Poplar). Does not grow quite as tall as Lombardy and more spreading. The foliage is smaller and very glossy. A tree of Chinese origin but whether it will escape the ravages of canker prevalent on some varieties, time will only tell. It looks promising.

10 to 12 feet.....	\$1.75 each;	8 to 10 feet.....	\$1.50 each
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Prunus—Flowering Cherries

Prunus subhirtella pendula (Weeping Japanese Flowering Cherry).

As a lawn tree this can hardly be excelled. Its sweeping, pendulous branches are literally studded with pink bloom early in spring. An ornament in any lawn. For spring planting only. Grafted trees, 5 to 6 feet.....\$4.50 each

(Cherries continued on page 24.)



WEeping JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY.

The flowering cherries are beautiful new introductions, but many prefer the crabs and dogwoods.

Prunus—Continued

Prunus serrulata (Japanese Flowering Cherries). For spring planting only. Blooming in April, they are the earliest trees in blossom. There is no flowering tree that has the beauty and charm of these wonders of the Orient. As the demand increases our variety list will grow, but the ones listed here are the choicest varieties for planting. Like all cherries they are shallow rooted and do not necessarily have to have rich ground in which to thrive. **Naden:** Large, double bluish pink variety. Mid-season. Tree has medium growth. **Shirofugin:** Very large double pinkish white flowers. **Kanzan:** Deep pink shading into old rose. Late and very double. Spring planting only.

3 to 4 feet.....\$3.00 each.....\$13.75 for 5

Quercus—Oak

Quercus alba (White Oak). A native of Kentucky and one of the noblest of the oak family. The trees grow moderately rapid, making round tops at maturity. Colors in all to purple and red. Bark scales off like the Sycamore.

12 to 14 feet, 2 in. caliper, \$6.00 each, \$28.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1½ in. caliper, \$5.00 each, \$23.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1½ in. caliper, \$3.50 each, \$16.25 for 5

Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A beautiful tree with spreading branches that makes a conical shape. It is valued for its gorgeous autumn color, turning brilliant scarlet. Slow, but fine specimen tree.

12 to 14 feet, 2 in. caliper, \$6.00 each, \$28.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1½ in. caliper, \$5.00 each, \$23.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1½ in. caliper, \$3.50 each, \$16.25 for 5

Quercus macrocarpa (Burr or Mossy Cup Oak). A native variety of slower growth, but in years, a stately tree well covered with thick, dark green foliage of heavy texture. For permanency it has no superior. Prefers a moist or deep soil.

12 to 14 feet, 2 in. caliper, \$6.00 each, \$28.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1½ in. caliper, \$5.00 each, \$23.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1½ in. caliper, \$3.50 each, \$16.25 for 5

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak). Of all the Oaks this is preferred. Perfectly symmetrical from the base branches up, foliage a shining green, leaves deeply cut and in fall of wondrous colors, a combination for beauty, symmetry and durability not found in any other tree. It is the easiest of the Oaks to transplant, more rapid of growth and may be used in any capacity, whether shade, specimen, avenue, cemetery or park tree. If one is a little patient the reward is commensurate. We are very partial to it and when a hard wood tree is wanted for any location we unhesitatingly recommend Pin Oak. If you knew it as we do you would be equally enthused.

12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper, \$6.00 each, \$28.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1½ in. caliper, \$5.00 each, \$23.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1½ in. caliper, \$3.50 each, \$16.25 for 5



THE ELM. Most beautiful of all shade trees.

QUICK REFERENCE LIST of TREES



TREES FOR STREET PLANTING

Pin Oak
Sugar Maple
Norway Maple
Sycamore
Elm
Ash
Lombardy Poplar

FOR FALL COLOR

Ash
Dogwood
Sweet Gum
Sour Gum
Sugar Maple
Red Maple
Oaks

FOR QUICK EFFECT

Ash
Catalpa
Russian Mulberry
Weeping Willow
Silver Maple
Lombardy Poplar
Sycamore

FOR MOIST PLACES

Birch
Maple
Sweet Gum

Sycamore
Lombardy
Willow

Elm
Oaks
Linden



WEeping Willow.

Quercus rubra (Red Oak). Not as compact as Pin Oak, equally as rapid and not at all difficult to transplant. Red Oak is nevertheless very satisfactory. Leaves color purplish-red in autumn, and the tree will grow on any type of soil. Supply limited.

12 to 14 ft., 2 in. caliper, \$6.00 each, \$28.75 for 5
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. caliper, \$5.00 each, \$23.75 for 5
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. caliper, \$3.50 each, \$16.25 for 5

Rhus—Sumac

For description see shrubs, page 11.

Salix—Willow

Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow). A tree of stately appearance with long pendant branches swaying their silvery foliage in every breeze, quick to take hold when transplanted, will give a finish to a lawn not obtained in any other tree. This, too, makes a good screen and whether planted on moist or dry ground thrives with unusual vigor.

8 to 10 feet.....\$2.00 each.....\$8.75 for 5
7 to 9 feet.....\$1.75 each.....\$7.50 for 5
6 to 8 feet.....\$1.50 each.....\$6.25 for 5

Salix caprea (Pussy Willow). See page 11 for description and price.

Sorbus—Ash

Sorbus aucuparia (European Mountain Ash). See page 26.

Tilia—Linden

Tilia americana (American Linden). Sometimes known as Basswood. This native tree is very attractive and will grow rapidly when planted in low ground. The leaves are distinctly larger than other varieties, branches pendulous in habit of growth and makes an excellent shade tree under favorable conditions.

12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper.....\$5.00 each.....\$23.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1½ inch caliper.....\$4.00 each.....\$18.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper.....\$3.00 each.....\$13.75 for 5

Tilia vulgaris (European Linden). Similar to the American Linden except the tree is more compact, leaves are smaller and the tree develops into a more shapely specimen. In the nursery row it is inclined to be awkward but soon develops into an excellent specimen where a small compact tree is desired.

7 to 9 feet.....\$3.00 each; 6 to 8 feet.....\$2.50 each

Ulmus—Elm

Ulmus americana (American Elm). A tree of unusual vigor, a native too well known to describe. It is rapid of growth, with its long, spreading and pendant branches forming giant arches over roads and streets or as a lawn tree is quick to make a marked effect. The wood is tough, the leaves are moderate in size and make a permanent tree for shade. The beetle that defoliates the European Elms usually avoids these.

12 to 14 feet, 2 inch caliper.....\$5.00 each.....\$23.75 for 5
10 to 12 feet, 1½ inch caliper.....\$4.00 each.....\$18.75 for 5
8 to 10 feet, 1½ inch caliper.....\$3.00 each.....\$13.75 for 5

Ulmus americana moline. See page 26.

Ulmus pumila. See page 27.

We move large trees and guarantee them to grow. Why wait years for shade.

Hillenmeyer's Special Offer of UNUSUAL TREES & SHRUBS

Some Things New and Different

On this and the three following pages we present a number of the more unusual and interesting varieties that are not so commonly seen in general plantings. Distinctive as these are, each in some outstanding way, such as rare beauty of spring or summer blossom, unique color of bloom or foliage, length of foliage season, they are not at all unusual in the sense of being difficult to grow. In fact, aside from their distinctive character of beauty, these plants are unusual chiefly in being less familiar and generally overlooked in the average plan of planting.



New Red-Leaved Japan Barberry

(*Berberis Thunbergi Atropurpurea*)

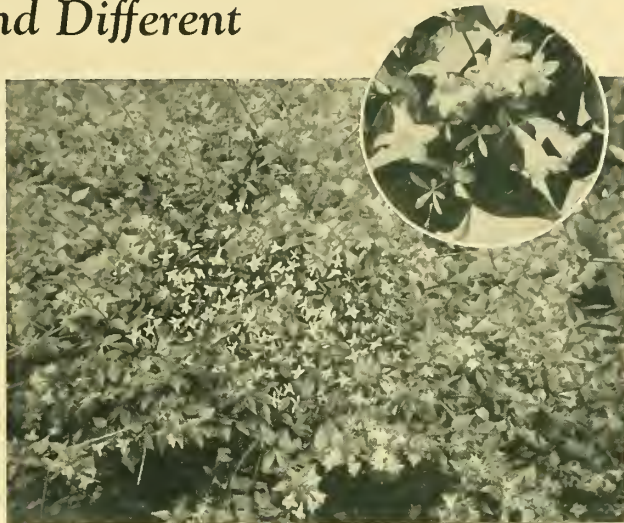
This is a comparatively recent introduction, and while not as strong and hardy as the more common Japanese variety, it is unique and interesting. From the earliest leaf in the spring until fall, the foliage is of a bright red hue. Growing among the general greenery of other shrub plantings, it spots the mass with vivid color interest. It needs full sunlight, as even partial shade dims its brilliant color to a bronze or purple.

2-year, No. 1 plants.75c each
2-year, Medium plants.60c each

This is not a new or uncommon tree, by any means, but one too often overlooked as a means for beautifying home grounds. Dogwood blossoms are everywhere loved for their fresh beauty and welcomed as one of the earliest signs of spring. The common white variety may be better known but this pink flowering type affords the loveliest display. No other spring-flowering tree is quite so boldly beautiful in bloom. Even if slightly more costly than others at first planting, no other tree yields such hardy and continuous pleasure. Our trees come balled and burlapped to insure safe and sure growth. Once started, they need but simple care. Like the white flowering kind, the leaves of this dogwood color attractively in the fall.

4 to 5 ft. trees. \$5.00 each
3 to 4 ft. trees. \$4.00 each

Be sure and
include a
few of these
unusual
plants with
your order.



Abelia or Bush Arbutus (*Abelia Grandiflora*)

Rarely will you find a more all 'round valuable shrub for home planting than this. It holds its season of interest in blossom and foliage through later months of the year. So late does it keep its leaves, that while not a broadleaf evergreen plant, it might well be classed as such. The leaves do not appear until in May but, starting in June, its dainty blush-white flowers appear and continue in bloom right up to the first heavy frost. In fact, this shrub grows and blooms so late into the winter that occasionally it is nipped by severe weather. But it is so extremely hardy that even in that event, it comes back vigorously again the next season. It is a valuable shrub for effective mass planting about foundations or around the grounds.

3 to 4 ft., Balled and Burlapped \$1.25 each
3 to 4 ft., Naked Rooted \$1.00 each
2 to 3 ft., Balled and Burlapped \$1.00 each
2 to 3 ft., Naked Rooted \$.75 each

Pink Flowering Dogwood

(*Cornus Rubra*)

The most delightful of the
Flowering Dogwoods.



DOGWOOD IS THE
DELIGHT OF THE
SPRING BORDER.

See also the next three pages for more unusual plants.

UNUSUAL PLANTS of Distinctive BEAUTY



Flowering Thorns

English Hawthorn. (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*.) For years there has been a steadily growing demand for English Hawthorns. This variety can be used as a specimen, for hedges, or in shrub borders. In the spring it is a mass of fragrant flowers which literally cover the tree. It will grow twelve to fifteen feet in height; and in fall it colors brilliantly.

4 to 5 ft. trees.....\$1.50 each
3 to 4 ft. trees.....\$1.25 each

Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn. (*Crataegus O. Paulii*.) This makes a small tree of twelve to fifteen feet, and in the spring is a mass of double brilliant red flowers on every twig. Shipped Balled and Burlapped.

4 to 5 ft. trees.....\$2.00 each
3 to 4 ft. trees.....\$1.50 each

Washington Thorn. (*Crataegus Cordata*.) A slender, shapely shrub growing ten to fifteen feet. Like English Hawthorn, it has white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruits well into winter. Shipped Balled and Burlapped.

4 to 5 ft. trees.....\$1.50 each
3 to 4 ft. trees.....\$1.25 each

European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

While this tree naturally does better in cooler climates, still, in our latitude, it will grow 20 to 30 feet in height. Almost everyone has seen and admired Mountain Ash with its



great clusters of scarlet berries that appear on the tree in summer and early fall. The leaves are small, somewhat resembling the Locust. But when the tree is full of bright red fruit it affords a magnificent display of unusual interest.

8 to 10 ft. trees
\$2.50 each



Corkbark Euonymus (*Euonymus Alatus*)

This decidedly novel shrub grows eight to ten feet in height and is most attractive in the winter with its peculiar corky bark. The foliage is a shiny green, which colors to a brilliant rose in the fall. The small red berries are borne in interesting containers that are bright orange color as they open. This is a Japanese shrub that will grow in shade or sun equally well.

2 to 3 ft. size.....\$1.00 each



Moline Elm (*Ulmus americana moline*)

This is very different in growth from the ordinary American Elm. We offer a grafted variety that grows 40 to 70 feet in height, and decidedly upright. It is not so arching as the native Elm but has very large deep green foliage that is not attacked by insect pests.

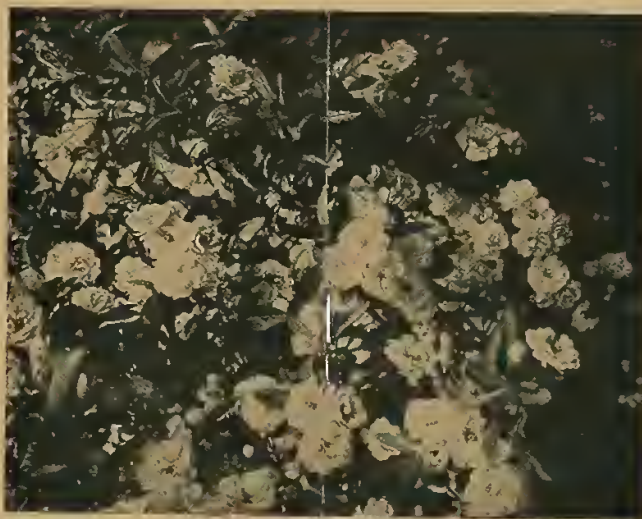
12 to 14 ft. (2 inch caliper).....\$5.00 each
10 to 12 ft. (1 3/4 inch caliper).....\$4.00 each



Showy Border Golden Bell (*Forsythia spectabilis*)

Here is a beautiful shrub that grows five to six feet tall. While it has not been known, nor widely used very many years as yet, it gives every indication of replacing some of the older standard varieties of shrubs. The flowers are large, of a rich golden yellow color; and the growth of the plant is more compact than other varieties.

3 to 4 ft. size.....\$1.00 each



Bechtel's Flowering Crab (*Malus ioensis plena*)

The unique beauty of this shrub lies in its fragrant blooms which are of the double-flowering type, the individual blossoms resembling miniature roses; borne in clusters of decidedly drooping habit. The tree itself makes a compact, upright specimen, sometimes over 15 feet in height. It can be most effectively planted in masses, in the border, or as specimen plants. The flowers are exceedingly fragrant.

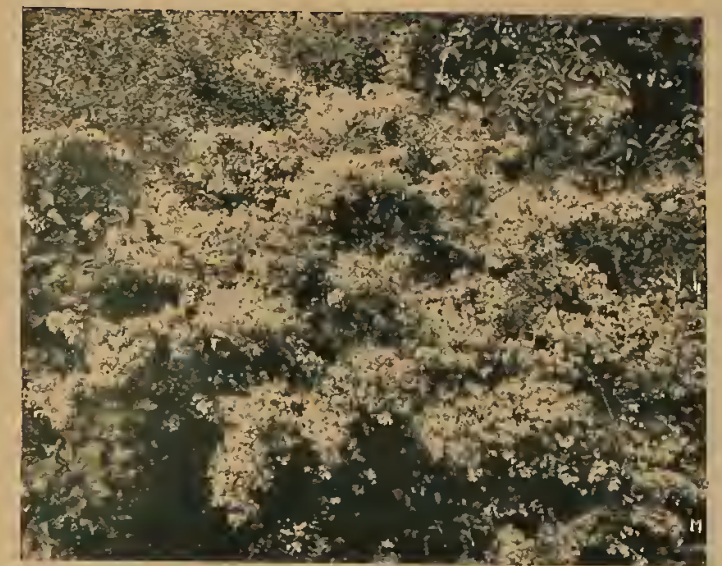
4 to 5 ft. trees.....\$2.00 each
3 to 4 ft. trees.....\$1.50 each



Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia soulangeana*)

Erroneously called "Tulip Tree" because of its mass of tulip-shaped blossoms that bloom in the spring even before the foliage appears. No spring flowering plant makes anything like the show that this variety of Magnolia offers. The flowers are a ruddy pink, of fine texture; and when in full bloom this shrub is a joy to behold.

3 to 4 ft. size...\$10.00 each
2 to 3 ft. size... 7.00 each



Kolkwitzia—Beauty Bush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*)

Another recent Chinese introduction that bids fair to prove one of the most popular of new shrubs. In general habit of growth it resembles the Weigela; in fact, its blossoms are somewhat similar. The leaves are medium size, highly interesting, and of an excellent green texture. It makes a very graceful shrub, and its arching branches in May are studded their entire length with clear pink blossoms of delicate shading. The individual blossoms are tubular, and more beautiful than Weigela.

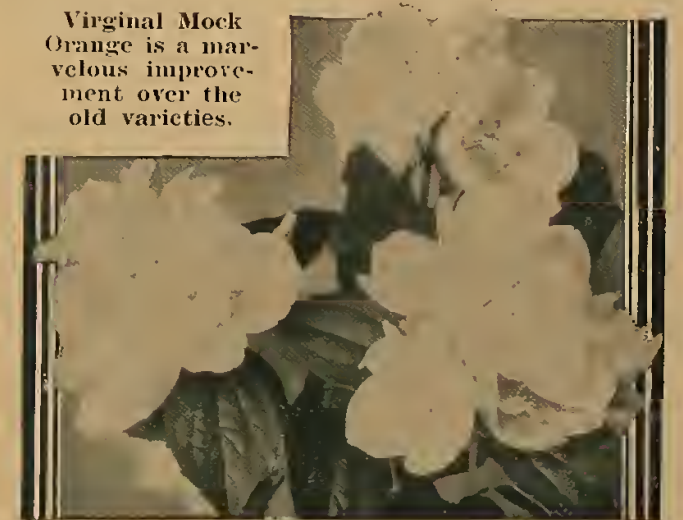
1 1/2 to 2 ft.....\$1.00 each

Philadelphus—Mock Orange (*Philadelphus virginal*)

This has been used, more or less, for several years and every season wins many new admirers. It is really a double Mock Orange of unusual growth and wonderful fragrance. The flowers themselves resemble small roses, having attractive yellow centers. The plant is moderately vigorous but of good foliage. It frequently carries its blossoms throughout the growing season—although not classed as an everbloomer.

3 to 4 ft.....\$1.00 each

Virginal Mock Orange is a marvelous improvement over the old varieties.



Chinese Elm (*Ulmus pumila*)

A tree that is attracting a lot of attention for its rapid growth—often as rapid as the Silver Maple, although under favorable conditions it may do even better. The peculiar thing about it is it likes high, dry ground rather than low places.

10 to 12 ft....\$2.25 each
8 to 10 ft....\$1.75 each

You will not have too many if you order one or more of every variety of these new and better trees and shrubs.

More Trees and Shrubs of Special Merit

Korean Spirea (*Spirea Trichocarpa*)

This is a more recent addition to the list of attractive planting shrubs, but already the indications are that in popularity for home grounds, it is destined to supplant the more familiar old-fashioned Bridal Wreath Spirea. This newer species grows from four to six feet in height, depending upon the quality of the soil in which it is planted, and forms a broad spreading, compact bush. Its flowers are clear white, with distinct marking in the center, and borne in large clusters that are often 3 to 5 inches across. The flower clusters are well distributed along the branches, forming a massive display of gorgeous white bloom. This variety is effective for planting about foundations.

2- year old plants \$1.00 each



Fragrant Viburnum (*Viburnum Carlesi*)

An exquisite fragrance that carries far on the soft spring air, is the distinct characteristic of this fairly new variety of shrub. This is rapidly making it one of the most admired of the medium size flowering shrubs for planting about the home. It is covered with an abundance of rich green foliage throughout the leafing season, but it is chiefly for the charm and odor of its blossoms that it is valued. When these are in bloom, the bush is a mass of flowers, all white, with a delicate shading of pink, borne in clusters along each stem—giving off a rich and delightful perfume that can be noticed even from afar.

15 to 18 inches \$2.50 each

Cut-Leaf Weeping White Birch (*Betula Pendula Gracilis*)

While this has long been a comparatively well-known tree and one that we have listed for several years, people often inquire if we have it. This happens because those who know and admire its distinctive characteristics and beauty, know it is unusual and do not think to find it among ordinary listings of popular trees. It forms a pyramidal tree of moderately rapid growth, and as it grows older the younger branches become pendulous—drooping decidedly toward the ground.

8 to 10 ft. trees, \$4.00 ea.
7 to 9 ft. trees, \$3.50 ea.



American Cranberry Bush (*Viburnum Americanum*)

An American shrub that is winning its way into favor and already being preferred by many to the more common European variety. It fills the need for a strong growing bush with scarlet berries, in large bunches.

3 to 4 ft. size . . . 75c each
2 to 3 ft. size . . . 50c each



Japanese Snowbell (*Styrax Japonica*)

This is a very decorative shrub that should be far more generally used than it is. It grows into an unusually attractive bush, towering ten to twelve feet in height, with rich heavy foliage mass. It is most effective wherever planted either as a specimen or when used in mass formation for a background or screening shrubbery. Chief interest, however, centers in its unusual bloom. In its flowering season, during June and July, it is covered with a profuse display of pendent, bell-shaped, white blooms.

3 to 4 ft. size . . . \$1.00 each
2 to 3 ft. size60 each

These plants are selected for their unusual year 'round beauty and general excellence.

CLIMBING—SHRUB and DWARF ROSES

CLIMBERS



UNUSUAL beauty and pleasantness may be added to your house and your garden with the use of climbing roses. They can be put to many uses, not only as delightful ornaments, but also as a means to transform unattractive walls and corners.

No. 1, 2-yr. Plants, 60c ea; 5 for \$2.50; 10 for \$5.00

American Pillar. Flowers large and single; range from 2 to 3 inches in width. Brilliant carmine-rose with cream variations and yellow stamens at center; produced on immense clusters; being very showy and attractive. Unquestionably one of the finest single climbing roses known. Strong, rapid growth, healthy foliage and a wealth of flowers.

Alida Lovett. This is a splendid, large-flowering, shell-pink climber. Lighter in shade than Mary Wallace, rapid growing, of unusual good foliage.

Bess Lovett. Large flowers of a bright, light crimson, blooming later than Climbing American Beauty, and in some cases is preferred to that variety.

Christine Wright. A delightful clear, deep pink with glossy, healthy foliage. One of the best.

Climbing American Beauty. This is a wonderful new rose resembling its namesake in character and size of bloom. In color it is a deep pink, not so dark as the bush form.

Dorothy Perkins. There are so many roses better than we are discontinuing this variety.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Blossoms extra large resembling the tender Hybrid Tea roses in shape and size. Its strong stems are 12 to 18 inches long, making it valuable for cutting. In color a delicate flesh pink changing when full blown to flesh white.



PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER.



Climbing American Beauty.

Excelsa. (Red Dorothy Perkins.) This variety is one of the best dark colored roses offered today. A radiant crimson in color, borne in great clusters from almost every bud.

Gardenia. This is a Wichuraiana or Memorial Rose. Very desirable for covering graves, rock walls or stumps. Color in bud a pleasing bright yellow, opening double cream color.

Mary Lovett. An ideal white rose, blossoms as large as Hybrid Perpetuals. Perhaps the best of its type in color.

Mary Wallace. Large bright double pink flowers illumined with gold. Plant vigorous and has superb foliage.

Paul's Scarlet. This new rose is the finest red climber introduced. Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson, semi-double, retain color till they fall. Vigorous grower.

Roserie. This bears large clusters of fine blossoms about the shade of Dorothy Perkins which we discontinued. It is really a pink "Thousand Beauties" and is very popular.

Silver Moon. Another new rose that has made a name for itself. Flowers cup-shaped and largest of all the climbers. Semi-double and pure white with beautiful yellow stamens in center.

BABY OR DWARF ROSES

These dwarf or baby roses prove very attractive where continuous bloom is wanted throughout the summer. The small roses are borne in clusters and seldom is the plant without some bloom. The average height is eighteen to twenty-four inches, and if planted in the perennial border, at the edge of shrubs or even mixed with open evergreen planting, they lend a continuity of color not obtained with other plants. We offer these in two-year-old plants in pink, red and yellow shades. Price—60 cents each, 5 for \$2.50.

SHRUB ROSES

There is a demand for Roses of shrubby growth, and the ones listed below, we believe, are the best for mass planting or where they should be used as shrubs. All have fine foliage and may be planted right in the shrub border.

No. 1, 2-Year Plants, 60 Cents Each; 5 for \$2.50

Conrad F. Meyer. This is the handsomest of the pink rugosas with blossoms of a light silvery pink produced on strong stems. Hardy enough to withstand the severest winters and more desirable than the ordinary pink rugosa roses.

F. J. Grootendorst. Blossoms not as large as the preceding but are produced in great clusters frequently throughout the whole growing season. Will grow five to six feet and combines the ever-blooming habit with rugosa vigor.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Where a white shrub rose of the rugosa type is wanted this variety is very attractive. Produces double white blossoms throughout the season.

Hugonis. This is often called the Golden Rose of China. Blooms in May producing a mass of delicate yellow, cup-shaped flowers that cover the graceful arching branches to the very tips. It is of wonderful value for massing effects, and when the blooms are gone the foliage, which is small and dark green, gives an attractive appearance. A fine shrub for border planting.



Hugonis Rose.

BUSH ROSES —

Hybrid Teas (H. T.) are the everblooming varieties

Hybrid Perpetuals (H. P.) are the monthly varieties

PRICES: All Roses Listed on this Page Only.
No. 1 2-Year-Old Plants, 60 Cents Each; 5 for \$2.50;
10 for \$5.00.

Betty Uprichard, H. T. One of the finest new Roses with copper-red buds opening into semi-double salmon-pink blooms. It is a good bloomer and one of the outstanding new varieties.

Druschki—Snow Queen or White American Beauty, H. P. This is a wonderful rose, in bud or full blossom. Owing to its vigorous habit of growth, it produces great masses of large pure white flowers in June, and regularly during the summer. Perhaps the best white in existence.

Duchess of Wellington, H. T. This is an intense saffron-yellow stained rich crimson. Like all yellows is just a bit tender but well worth the few minutes necessary for winter protection.

Francis Scott Key, H. T. An unusually fine, wonderfully shaped, very double Rose of a brilliant crimson color. Very fragrant and does well in dry seasons. Blooms particularly well in the fall.

General Jacqueminot, H. T. Affectionately called "General Jack" and truly a veteran of many years. It is known and wanted by every one and notwithstanding the many new varieties, this grand old brilliant scarlet, crimson rose finds a place in every rose bed.

General MacArthur, H. T. A fiery red, magnificent in color. Very free blooming. One of the best.

Gruss an Teplitz, H. T. Medium double blooms of brilliant crimson. Makes small plants but blooms all season very freely.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock, H. T. Clear pink with outer petals a silvery white. Called a giant LaFrance. One of the best.

K. A. Victoria, H. T. Well formed creamy colored buds that open into white flowers. Free blooming and hardy.

Killarney Brilliant, H. T. This is an old favorite of splendid characteristics. Color is a bright deep pink and while a new rose, it is extensively planted.

Lady Hillingdon, H. T. Perhaps the most popular yellow, producing flowers of apricot yellow color. Very fragrant and free flowering. Protect in winter.



LADY HILLINGDON.

PEAT MOSS

For Roses and Other Plants

We offer a large bale of Granulated Peat Moss at \$4.50 per bale. 5 bales at \$4.00 per bale.



BETTY UPRICHARD

Madam Butterfly, H. T. The best Rose of the Ophelia type. Color is a bright light pink shaded with gold.

Madam Edouard Herriot, H. T. Very striking coral red, and as they open, shade orange and copper. One of the best late and vigorous.

Mme. Albert Barbier, H. P. While a Hybrid Perpetual it blooms without ceasing from spring to fall with large Camellia-like flowers of cream and pinkish yellow.

Mrs. Aaron Ward, H. T. Makes a low bushy plant with holly-like leaves. The blooms might be described as tawny golden pink. Agreeable fragrance.

Mrs. Charles Bell, H. T. This might be called a salmon Radiance, having all the good qualities of Radiance and Red Radiance. Blossoms of a clear shade of salmon pink turning to pearly pink. Fine addition.

Mrs. John Laing, H. P. An erect growing healthy plant producing numerous cup-shaped, soft pink, fragrant blossoms throughout the summer. One of the finest of Hybrid Perpetuals.

Paul Neyron, H. P. No doubt of its being the most popular hardy perpetual grown. Because of its vigor of bush and pleasing color, large size and comparative freedom from thorns, there is an unprecedented demand for it always.

Radiance (Pink), H. T. This is the easiest grown and most reliable Hybrid Tea Rose. It has no serious faults and is the best variety for this section. Brilliant rose-pink buds opening into well-formed blooms with silver tints on reverse of the petals. Blossoms are fragrant and plant makes vigorous growth. Our most outstanding reliable rose regardless of color.

Red Radiance, H. T. Read the description of Radiance and apply the good things said of it to this variety, except the color, which is a deep rose red. Blooms until frost and is the best all around red rose in existence.

Souy de Claudius Pernet, H. T. This is a new rose and after a few years test proves to be the best golden-yellow rose of today. It is charming in bud, and the flower in opening retains the intense color. Foliage very good and quite a free bloomer.

Willowmere, H. T. This Rose is being used to supplant Los Angeles, which does not always succeed. It has long pointed buds of brilliant pink with golden tinge. Makes a vigorous plant of upright growth and is a continuous bloomer.



RADIANCE ROSE.

A rose garden is a joy all summer, especially with Hillenmeyer roses.

DE LUXE ROSES—

This small selected assortment contains the very best varieties, proven worthwhile in the hundreds of tested kinds

Prices for these Extra Fine Roses on this Page.
2-Year-Old Plants \$1.00 Each; 6 for \$5.00.
(Any Selection.)

Here is a list of the finest Roses obtainable. They are not novelties but have been tested and have proved superior because of their good qualities. Plant these if you want magnificent flowers.

Etoile de Hollande. It is said that this is the best and most popular red Hybrid Tea in the world. Its gigantic flowers of velvety crimson color hold up remarkably well, getting lighter in shade instead of "bluing" with age. It thrives everywhere and produces a fine lot of blooms throughout the season.

Lady Margaret Stewart. A vigorous erect grower producing immense copper-orange buds, opening to bright golden yellow. Blossoms of wonderful shape and luscious color. A gorgeous new rose of most satisfying characteristics.

Rev. F. Page Roberts. Described as a glorified Duchess of Wellington with more petals, better shape, and of a deeper, richer color. Copper red buds with reddish buff outside, making a most attractive bloom.

Talisman. Another new and outstanding variety recently introduced but frequently called for. It has brilliant orange-red buds opening to large fragrant blooms of golden yellow. Admired by everyone and should prove very popular.

Mrs. Henry Morse. The blooms are a bright pink with silvery shadings and are incessantly produced on long branches. One specialist describes it as having all the good qualities of Mme. Testout, J. L. Mock and Lady Ashtown. Has a larger and more artistic bud than Radiance and it should prove much superior to the old time pink roses and will, no doubt, prove very popular.

Dame Edith Helen. It is well described as being the largest and most perfectly shaped Pink Hybrid Tea Rose known. Blooms abundantly on strong stems. Everyone seeing it has been attracted by it. Said to be the most fragrant of pink roses.

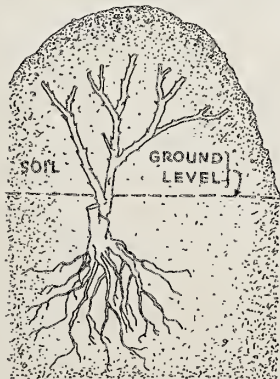


Talisman, a delightful newcomer.

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR ROSES

Roses like good soil and half the battle is won by preparing the beds with deep spading and adding manures or suitable fertilizers. If the location is not well drained the addition of sand and Peat Moss will be of great value. Roses are heavy feeders.

The illustration below shows the correct method of pruning at planting time. As Roses are grafted on other stock, set each plant a little deeper than it stood



How to plant new Roses.
(See text.)

in the nursery. The mound of soil indicated is suggested for winter protection. However, if planting is done in late spring or in dry weather, soil thrown over the tops until the roots become active is also very beneficial. If covering is done at time of transplanting, leave the mound for a week or ten days and then remove, but when plants are covered for winter protection, uncover only after danger of severe weather is past.

PRUNING OF ROSES—Bush roses should be pruned every year and while not so severe as at transplanting time, it is much better to remove the surplus growth to promote new vigorous shoots which will produce larger flowers. Prune only in the spring just as the new growth starts, but prune every year and keep the bushes in balance. Pick off old flowers, and in cutting, leave a short spur of two bud length from which new shoots will come.

The pruning of Climbing Roses differs in that it should be done immediately after blooming. Take out the old canes. This will encourage the growth of young vigorous ones for the next year's bloom. Moderate pruning every year is advised but don't cut in the spring unless of necessity.

SPRAYING—Roses are all more or less troubled with mildew, black spot and leaf-eating insects. There are a lot of ready-made preparations on the market for these troubles but one that can be made locally and applied with a small dusting gun or even shaken from a bag consists of one part Arsenate of Lead, one part Tobacco Dust and nine parts of Dusting Sulphur. Nicotine Sulphate is recommended for Aphids.



How to prune old Roses.
(See text.)

HEDGES

Living walls of green, beautiful the year round. A fence you never have to paint

WHETHER it is used as a living wall of green, neatly trimmed and kept within borders, or as a free growing row of shrubs which screen out unsightly views, there is nothing quite so satisfactory as a hedge.

Where little space is available, the hedge makes an ideal boundary planting. The hedge is decorative the year around and will add much to your lawn.

Our hedge plants give splendid results. Here you will find a variety of plants suited for any purpose to which you wish them used.

Amoor River Privet, South

Ligustrum sinense. Semi-evergreen hedge that grows quickly. Occasionally it freezes to the crown in a severe winter, but always comes back with renewed vigor.

PRICES:	10	50	100
12-18 inches	\$1.25	\$3.75	\$ 7.50
18-24 inches	1.50	4.50	9.00
2-3 feet	1.75	6.00	12.00

California Privet

Ligustrum ovalifolium. A semi-evergreen hedge with thick, shining leathery leaves, that grows very rapidly, can be pruned into any formal effect and planted by everyone needing a quick hedge without much expense and trouble. It blossoms in spring, the fragrant white flowers being noticeable for some distance. In planting it is a good idea to cut away practically all the tops of the smaller plants in order to get a bushy hedge. We have quantities of this desirable variety.

PRICES:	10	50	100	1000
8-12 inches	\$.50	\$2.00	\$ 4.00	\$30.00
12-18 inches, 2 or more branches...	.75	2.50	5.00	40.00
18-24 inches, 3 or more branches...	1.00	3.00	6.00	50.00
2-3 feet	1.25	4.00	8.00	70.00
3-4 feet	1.50	5.00	10.00	80.00

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera fragrantissima. This is the very best tall growing hedge ever offered. It is almost evergreen, holding its foliage in mild winters all season. It blooms in March, having a most fragrant blossom. Makes a strong, bushy, dense plant and normally grows into a hedge



Amoor Privet makes an excellent hardy hedge.



A fine hedge of Japanese Barberry.

6 to 12 feet. Requires very little pruning and will grow anywhere. Best hedge we know for screening purposes.

PRICES:	10	50	100
18-24 inches	\$3.00	\$12.50	\$20.00
2-3 feet	4.00	17.50	30.00
3-4 feet	4.50	20.00	35.00

Regel's Privet

Ligustrum regelianum. This is the hardiest of the Privets we sell. It is semi-drooping in growth, making thick hedges from the ground line, growing 6-8 feet if left unshaped. Those wanting real permanency, or privacy, where a low hedge is wanted, should plant this one.

PRICES:	10	50	100
18-24 inches	\$1.50	\$4.50	\$ 9.00
2-3 feet	1.75	6.00	12.00

Thunberg's Barberry

Berberis thunbergi. This Japanese shrub is being used more and more as a hedge. Not as quick in growth as Privet, but absolutely hardy. Its small, glossy leaves are out early in spring, succeeded by yellow flowers. The foliage turns a bright red in the fall, and this is followed by red berries. It is a graceful, drooping shrub, making an elegant variety for hiding foundation walls or planting in the corners by steps, etc., also does well in shady places. Especially remarkable for its brilliant red berries, remaining fresh until spring, and for its dazzling fall coloring. Our heavier bushy plants will make immediate effect when planted.

PRICES:	10	50	100
12-15 inches	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$12.00
15-18 inches	\$2.00	\$8.00	\$16.00

There are a number of other plants that make excellent hedges. We are in position to supply you with: Spireas in variety, Hydrangeas, Altheas, Abelias, Osage Orange, Amoor River Privet, North, Lodense Privet, Box Barberry, etc.

Write us for our attractive prices.

It is Easy to Grow Hedges

PLANTING. If you wish a thick hedge, Privets should be planted six to ten inches apart and Barberry, twelve to fifteen inches. At planting, tops should be cut back to four to six inches above the ground so the branches will be encouraged from the ground. Coarse litter, as a mulch, is suggested for fall-planted hedges.

PRUNING. Each spring the hedge can be trimmed back to the desired height and width. Frequent trimming, during the early summer, will make the hedge grow dense. But avoid further pruning after September fifteenth as the young tender shoots that would be encouraged might be killed by winter. In pruning, trim both the sides and the top, or the hedge will grow wider at the top and become open at the bottom.

Hedges of flowering shrubs never bloom well when "boxed," so if you want their blossoms you must permit them to develop naturally and prune them only by occasionally touching up their ragged growth.



ORNAMENTAL VINES

Climbing and Trailing

THERE is something about vines that gives an indescribable charm to wherever they are used. Like embroidery they give a finishing touch of beauty to a home and serve to cover walls that otherwise would look quite bare. If you use them judiciously you will find them valuable in the plan to make your home very attractive.

BITTERSWEET. *Celastrus scandens*. This is our native variety that is so unusually attractive, because of berries in the fall and early winter. Vigorous. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

BOSTON IVY. *Ampelopsis veitchii*. The best of the self clinging vines. Leaves are deep and very dense, covering any object completely. Foliage small. Colors in the fall. Slow to start, but vigorous when established. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

CLEMATIS jackmanii. This is the most popular Chinese clematis. Has large purple flowers. Exquisite when it can be grown. 75 cents each.

Clematis paniculata. The small white "star" variety that blooms profusely, easy to establish and is attractive in foliage as well as blossoms. Fragrant. Prices—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

ENGLISH IVY. *Hedera helix*. The most popular evergreen vine having large deep green and glossy foliage and unexcelled for covering walls in shady and cool places. Can be sheared into edging for walks or covering for graves. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

HONEYSUCKLE, Japan or Halls. (*Lonicera jap. halliana*). An evergreen twining vine that is so much used for fences and trellis. Blooms continuously, is fragrant and very easy to establish. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet. (*Lonicera sempervirens*). Has attractive trumpet shaped flowers of bright scarlet. Price—50 cents each.

KUDZU. *Pueraria thunbergiana*. The most rapid growing twining vine known today. It is marvelous how it will cover fences, pergolas or similar objects. Belongs to the pea



Silver Lace Vine is unexcelled for graceful twining effects.

family and the foliage is dark green. Large flowers are very sweet scented and purple in color. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

SILVER LACE VINE. *Polygonum auberti*. A new quick growing twining vine with small attractive foliage. The flowers are very small and lacy and when the plant blooms it is a perfect mass of silvery white. Blooms over a very long period, from August to frost. Price—75 cents each.

TRUMPET VINE. *Bignonia radicans*. A vigorous woody vine; native of this section, bearing scarlet flowers, followed by long pods. It is easy to establish and grows luxuriantly. Valuable for covering any kind of shelter or rustic work. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. *Ampelopsis engelmannii*. This is our five leaved ivy that is so valuable for covering walls, fences, etc. Will grow anywhere and colors brilliantly in the fall. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

WINTERCREEPER. *Euonymus radicans*. A slow growing vine that adheres to the masonry and remains deep green all winter. 50 cents.

BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER. *Euonymus radicans vegetus*. Another evergreen clinging vine of more robust habit, perfectly hardy and especially valued because of the profusion of red berries that hang on for several weeks. Price—50 cents each; 5 for \$2.00.

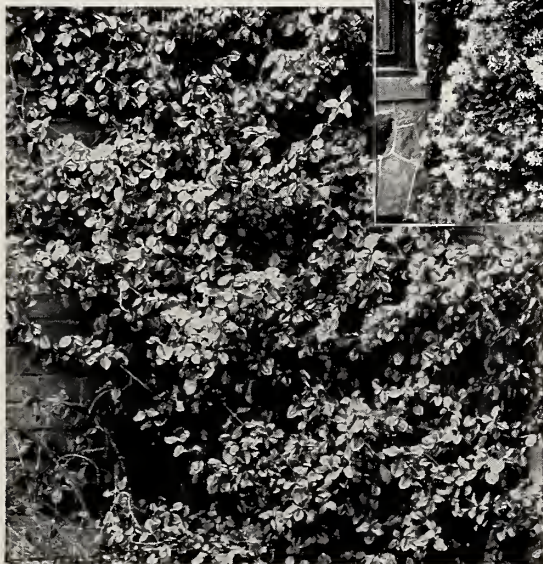
BRONZE WINTERCREEPER. *Euonymus coloratus*. This is a comparatively new vine growing more rapidly than others of this family. It has long vigorous shoots, well covered with small sharply pointed leaves. Clings exceptionally well and makes an artistic effect on a bare wall or chimney. Turns a rich bronze during the winter months. 50 cents each. 5 for \$2.00.

WISTERIA CHINENSIS. Chinese Wisteria. A rampant clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of a rare exotic. Flowers in large drooping clusters.

There is so much complaint of Wisteria not blooming that we are offering this year plants that are grafted from blooming wood. This insures blossoms. We offer the blue variety only in two year old plants. Price—75 cents each. 5 for \$3.00.



Clematis paniculata.



Bigleaf Wintercreeper climbing on brick wall.

Vines for Special Uses

To Cover Top of Pergola or Lattice

Kudzu Vine
Wisteria
Silver Lace Vine

For Covering Brick or Stone Walls

English Ivy
Boston Ivy
Virginia Creeper

For Graceful Twining Effects on Sides and Top of Pergola

Bittersweet
Clematis in variety
Honeysuckle
Climbing Rose

For Solid Screen Effects

Virginia Creeper
Trumpet Vine
Honeysuckle
Kudzu Vine

If your home is small, we are just as anxious to landscape it as if it were big.

Hillennmeyer's HARDY PERENNIALS

Flowers the Season Through
Unrivalled in Color and
Beauty



PERENNIALS are becoming more and more popular with the increase in gardening.

No home grounds are now completely planted without a border of these continuously blooming plants. If you plan carefully you can have flowers all year. For your selection there is listed here a wide variety of those dependable, hardy plants, that once established, assure you of a succession of blossom without the constant trouble of replanting.

Anchusa

We offer the deep blue shade of this excellent perennial. It grows four to five feet, and sometimes needs staking. Blooms in May, and the giant stalks are a mass of pretty blue flowers. For the background of a hardy border this is indispensable where blue color is wanted. 4-6 feet.

Anemone—Windflower

Valuable plants for massing, profuse in bloom and gain strength and beauty each year. Plant in semi-shaded locations. Usually a show from September until November and are most valuable for cut flowers.

Queen Charlotte. Abundant semi-double flowers of silvery pink. Grow two to three feet. 25c each.

Whirlwind. An excellent double white variety. Very hardy. Grows two to three feet. 25c each.

Aquilegia—Columbine

Long Spur. As a cutting flower this type of Columbine is the daintiest of spring flowers. Will grow in semi-shade although they prefer sunny locations. Period of bloom from spring to early summer. Really one of the finest of perennials. Our stock is of selected long spur hybrids mixed.

Coccullea (Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine). This variety is well suited for Rockery planting, semi-shady and shady locations. Not so dainty as the former group but will grow anywhere and is perfectly hardy.



AQUILEGIA.

Astilbe—Spirea

An unusually attractive plant with spikes of showy flowers in May and June. Prefer half shaded and moist locations in good soil. Height three to four feet. Can furnish in Pink and White. Price, 50 cents each.

Asters—Hardy or Michaelmas Daisy

A native wild flower in which many improvements have been made and hybrid forms produced by crossing. They should be divided every three or four years, and make attractive fall flowers. The height varies from three to four feet. We offer them in Blue and Pink.



Hardy flowers bring life, gayety, cheer and color to the outdoor living room. A border such as this is a great possession.

Baby's Breath

Gypsophila paniculata. 2½ to 3 feet. May-June. Tiny white flowers with slight pink coloring. Almost a mist of feathery bloom. Attractive and useful to "soften" stiff-stem flowers in bouquets and desirable for drying for similar use in winter.

Gypsophila paniculata flore-pleno (Double Baby's Breath). Masses of minute white blossoms, similar to the above, except double. These are grafted plants. Price, 50 cents each.

Baptisia—False Indigo

Dark blue pea-shaped or Lupine-like flowers, blossoming in May and June. Makes vigorous foliage and can be used in front of shrubby borders or wall garden. Grows two to three feet.

Beard Tongue—Pentstemon

We offer a variety called "Sensation." It grows twenty-four to thirty inches high, every branch being a spike of bright colored flowers ranging from rose to lilac. As a border plant it compares with Petunias or Phlox. New.

Bleeding Heart

Dicentra spectabilis. A familiar hardy perennial with heart shaped, rose colored flowers in drooping spikes. Prefers semi-shade and blooms in May. An old favorite. Special Price—50 cents each.



BLEEDING HEART.

PRICES OF ALL PERENNIALS
25 Cents Each, 5 for \$1.00, \$2.00 per Dozen
(Except where noted.)

See page 38 for suggestions on how to arrange perennials

Canterbury Bell

Campanula. Another garden favorite. Blossoms borne on long stems in many shades and colors. Partial shade and rich soil produce the better blossoms. This is a biennial, but should be in every garden. May and June. 2½ to 3 feet.

Carnations

These are the hardy border Carnations. We offer these in mixed colors. The flowers are medium sized and have all the characteristics of the varieties grown under glass. 1 to 2 feet. June to September.

Chrysanthemums

These are hardy and most attractive in September and October. In planting these try to group them, as some seasons it may be necessary to save from early frost by covering. Height, 2 to 3 feet. The flowers are very attractive, borne in large quantities. Colors: **White, Red, Pink, Yellow.**

Cone Flower

Rudbeckia purpurea (Giant Purple). Peculiar reddish purple flower with large round cone shaped center. Blooms continuously from June to September.

Coreopsis

A beautiful yellow flower, desirable for cutting or for border. After blooming the seed may be cut away and a good secondary blossoming will follow all through the summer. Height, 2 to 3 feet. Graceful. June to August.

Delphinium—Larkspur

Belladonna (Light Blue). The praises of this variety have been sung by every lover of the hardy border. Light turquoise blue flowers are borne in spikes, the first coming in June. These may be cut away and young growth will start from the crown, producing blossoms all summer. Height, 3 to 4 feet. Mulch lightly, as crown sometimes rots in winter.

Bellamosum (Dark Blue). This is an improved dark blue with all the other characteristics of the preceding. 3 feet. June to September.

English Hybrids. These are taller growing, being 4 to 5 feet and in all shades of light and dark blue. June to September.



DIGITALIS—FOXGLOVE



CANTERBURY BELL.



CHRYSANTHEMUM.



DELPHINIUM—LARKSPUR.

furnish in white, light and deep pink and red. Order by color.

Hollyhocks

Everyone knows them—with their long spikes of multi-colored flowers, borne in profusion as they are, there is no wonder they are so largely used. Blooming in June and July, so absolutely hardy that they will take care of themselves.

Giant Reed

Arundo donax. This variety grows to a height of 12 to 15 feet, and is especially desirable for background, the central feature of a bed planted with grasses, or to screen undesirable outlooks. Its long drooping bright narrow green leaves resemble a healthy stalk of corn, though more artistic.

Hardy Grasses

Eulalia japonica. 5 to 6 feet. A hardy grass of robust growth and light green leaves. Used largely for background or centers of beds.

Eulalia gracillima. 3 to 4 feet. This is the most graceful of grasses, and therefore most popular. For individual or mass planting it is unexcelled.

Eulalia variegata. Long narrow leaves with prominent white stripe. Medium grower.

Eulalia zebrina. Similar to japonica, being as the name indicates, cross striped with white.

Evening Primrose—Oenothera

Youngi. Is the favorite, growing two feet, blooming June through July, making a stocky large leaved plant with shining foliage and pale lemon yellow flowers. Fine in a sunny position or in the rockery.

Flax—Linum

Another desirable plant for the border or rockery, growing about two feet, with light graceful foliage. Blooms a good part of the summer. We offer the blue variety only.

Foxglove—Digitalis

This biennial is an old garden favorite. The flowers are borne on long stems (3 to 4 feet), and during their period of blossom are the most attractive thing in a border. These plants are not offered as to color, but are mixed seed from best plants. They are, ordinarily, very easy to grow, thriving in loose, rich soil. May and June.

Gaillardia—Blanket Flower

Will grow anywhere, bearing large quantities of yellow flowers flecked and marked with crimson and brown. Starting in June, there are blossoms all summer. One of the most desirable plants for the home garden and the flowers are valued for cutting. 2 to 3 feet.

Geum

A plant not half appreciated, making an excellent border variety with blossoms of fiery red bloom intermittently all summer.

Hardy Candytuft—Iberis

A very dwarf plant 8 to 10 inches with evergreen foliage which is completely hidden by the mass of blooms in early spring. One of the best rockery or edging plants.

Hardy Scabiosa

Fine border plants preferring well drained locations. Excellent for cut flowers. Last long when cut and are of a pleasing shade of lavender. Grows eighteen to twenty-four inches and blooms from June to September.

Hibiscus—Mallow Marvels

Larger and more brilliant than the old forms. Plants frequently grow five feet and during July and August produce flowers 8 and 10 inches across, especially if given water. We can



HOLLYHOCKS.

If your planting problems are small, we want to help you just the same.

GAY and COLORFUL IRIS



THE world over, the Iris is known as the Queen of the Garden. Your garden can never be complete unless you have this beautiful flower.

Cultivation of no flower is so simple. It requires very little attention, thrives in poor soil, as well as in fertile, and blooms delightfully year after year. It is astonishingly easy to establish and you will find that it multiplies rapidly.

PRICES OF ALL IRIS and PERENNIALS
25 Cents Each, 5 for \$1.00, \$2.00 Per Dozen.
(Except where noted.)

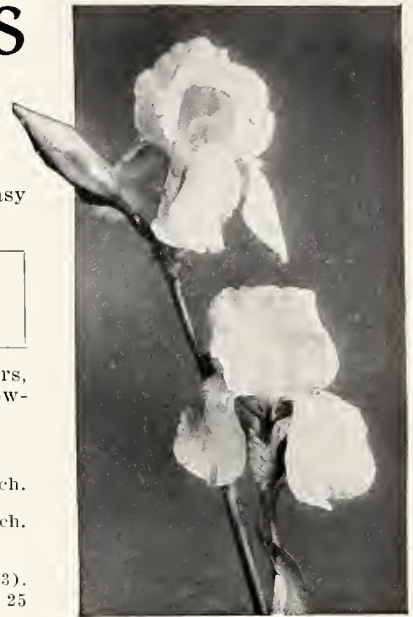
To get the best success with the Iris, and the most attractive flowers, plant only the better varieties which we have listed here. Figures following descriptions, designate rating given by the Iris Society.

German Iris

- Ambassadeur.** Standards purplish bronze, falls velvety maroon. 25 cents each. (9.4).
- Chester Hunt.** Standard celestial blue; falls dark marine blue, 25 cents each. (6.9).
- Dream.** A solid, soft clear pink color, 25 cents each. (8.5).
- Her Majesty.** Standards rose pink. Falls bright crimson. 25 cents each. (7.3).
- Iris King.** Standards clear lemon yellow; Falls maroon margined yellow, 25 cents each. (7.9).
- Isoline.** Standards rose flushed bronzed; Falls mauve with gold tint, 25 cents each. (8.6).
- La Niede.** Pure glistening white, 25 cents each. (8.3).
- Lent A. Williamson.** Standards lavender violet; Falls pansy purple; one of the finest. 25 cents each. (9.6).
- Lohengrin.** Uniform lilac rose, 25 cents each. (8.2).
- Loreley.** Standards light yellow; Falls blue bordered cream, 25 cents each. (7.9).
- Ma-Mei.** Standards white edged violet; falls white lavender markings. 25 cents each. (8.1).
- Mousignor.** Standards pale violet; falls deep violet. 25 cents each. (8.4).
- Opera.** Standards reddish lilac; Falls velvety violet, 25 cents each. (8.4).
- Pallida Dalmatica.** Clear deep lavender. Very large and one of the finest, 25 cents each. (8.8).
- Pere de Nully.** Rich plum purple; very good, 25 cents each. (8.1).
- Quaker Lady.** Standards smoky lavender, yellow shadings; falls ageratum blue and old gold; odd and attractive, 25 cents each. (8.4).
- Queen May.** Soft rosy lilac; looks pink, 25 cents each. (7.4).
- Rhein-Nixe.** Standards white; falls violet blue with white edge, 25 cents each. (8.4).
- Seminole.** Standards soft violet rose; falls rich velvety crimson, 25 cents each. (8.3).
- Shekinah.** Soft yellow and large, 25 cents each. (8.8).
- Sherwin Wright.** Golden yellow with no marking, 25 cents each. (7.4).



Iris in mass gives a marvelous effect.



QUAKER LADY.

Japan Iris

These are not half appreciated. They are the latest blooming and the tallest growing and the most beautiful of the Iris group. They prefer moist but will grow on ordinary soil. They are permanent and we believe you will be pleased with your trial of them. Water well at blooming time.

We have tested these for several years and list a collection of best varieties chosen for color and vigor—listed to name and letter—order either way. Plant only in the Spring.

Price—We offer 25 cent, 50 cent and \$1.00 sized clumps.

- (A.) **Gekka-no-uami.** White, base of petals and veins yellow.
- (B.) **Hizakwa.** Purple with 6 frilled petals.
- (C.) **Sakata.** Delicate lavender veined purple, 3 petals.
- (D.) **Zedo Kagin.** Rose with purple markings, 3 petals.
- (E.) **Ho-O-jo.** Mahogany with purple shading, 6 petals.
- (F.) **Surprise.** Blue lavender and mauve markings, 6 petals.

Siberian Iris

These follow the German Iris in blossom and prove quite an addition to the garden or border. The leaves are thin, long and graceful and the flowers are usually nestled in the foliage just showing their blossoms. More dependable than Spanish Iris and should be planted. We offer two colors: **Blue**—**White**. Price—25 cents each; 5 for \$1.00.

LEMON LILY— Hemerocallis

These are popular, sweet scented lemon yellow lilies flowering in June and growing about two and a half to three feet in height. Thrive in both moist and semi-shady locations as well as full sunlight.



DAY LILY.

LUPINE

Deep blue pea-shaped flowers. Grows 3 to 4 feet tall and blooms in June.

PACHYSANDRA—Japanese Spurge

Fine evergreen ground cover for shady locations. Once established makes a perfect mat. Very good to use with evergreens or under trees where shade keeps the grass from growing.

The companion flower to the Iris is Columbine. Be sure and order some.

PEONIES —

Tested Varieties Best for Kentucky Gardens

PEAONIES are the glory of May. They thrive where an apple tree will grow, and live almost as long as an oak tree. For real beauty and charm, they have no superior in the plant kingdom.



KARL ROSENFELD

White Peonies

Baroness Schroeder. A very delicate flesh pink, fading to white with suggestion of heliotrope and gold. Midseason. 50 cents each.

Festiva Maxima. The grandest of the whites. Early. The flowers are extra large, color a pure white save for carmine tipped petals. 50 cents each.

Conroune d'Or. A cream colored white, compact blossom and very desirable. Late. 50 cents each.

Mad. de Verneville. Another very desirable white variety, free bloomer and should be in every collection. Early. 50 cents each.

Marie Jacquin. This is almost single, having only double row of outer petals. A favorite with everyone. Midseason. 50 cents each.

Red Peonies

Francois Ortega. A midseason to late variety, being very dark rose color with yellow stamens; flowers large on strong stems. Extra good. 50 cents each.

Felix Crousse. A midseason variety of the most pleasing velvety red color, fading to lighter shades as the blossom falls. 50 cents each.

Karl Rosenfield. Rose type, late midseason, with large, showy rich velvety crimson flowers. Color most striking. \$1.00 each.

Pink Peonies

Asa Gray. A soft shell pink, mottled and veined rose. Midseason, and plant vigorous. 50 cents each.

Edulis Superba. Another deep rose of different season, valued for its fragrance and freedom with which it flowers. Early. 50 cents each.

Lady A. Duff. Rose type and an unusual delicate flesh pink. One of the most striking of all peonies, with extra large cup shaped flowers. \$1.25 each.

LaPerle. Deep lilac white, blush center flecked carmine. Medium sized rose type and fragrant. 50 cents each.

Livingstone. Late; clear pink. Very fine. 50 cents each.

Madam Emile Galle. Rose type, late midseason. Color very delicate pink with touches of heliotrope and lavender. 50 cents each.

Marguerite Gerard. Another delicate pink, midseason, of great vigor and size. 50 cents each.

Milton Hill. Rose type, very late, large, clear flesh or shell pink. Turns almost white before falling. \$1.50 each.

Mons. Jules Elie. Large compact, lilac-rose with lighter pink base petals. Fragrant. Early to midseason. \$1.00 each.

Venus. Pale hydrangea pink, large, compact crown. Midseason. 50 cents each.

Octavie Demay. Very early, large flat flowers, center deep pink, guard petals lighter flesh or white. Fine for cutting. 50 cents each.

Reine Hortense. Rose type, midseason, large, flat, flesh pink to shell pink. Very fragrant and one of the finest. \$1.25 each.

Sarah Bernhardt. Semi-rose and late. Very large flowers, apple blossom pink with silver tipped petals. Very vigorous. \$1.25 each.

Single and Japanese Peonies

Akaki (Japanese). Guards deep American Beauty shade, petaloids conspicuous saffron yellow margined rose. \$2.00 each.

Clairette. Single white of unusual beauty. Large flowers and prominent tuft of golden stamens. \$1.00 each.

Duchess of Portland. Single and very delicate shade of flesh pink. Large and vigorous. \$1.00 each.

Josephine. Single rose pink, of lasting qualities. Stamens yellow. \$1.00 each.

Perle Rose. Light pink with petals edged silver rose. \$1.00 each.

Rosy Dawn (Single). Large snow white flower with very delicate blush shading in the bud. \$1.00 each.

Ruigeguo (Japanese). Dark maroon with petaloids most pleasing yellow. Very showy. \$2.00 each.

Snow Wheel (Japanese). Pure white, large petals. Petaloids, too, are white. Our best white Japanese variety. \$1.00 each.

The Moor. Very striking deep rich red of unusual beauty. Stamens yellow and striking. \$1.00 each.



For a truly gorgeous display of fine blooms, year after year, plant Peonies.

Try a few new varieties of Peonies. We have a fine selection.

Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle

An old fashioned trailing evergreen plant used for ground cover under trees or where it is too shady for grass or other plants. Valuable for ground cover, succeeding better than anything else in this section.

Phlox

We offer the finest of the summer blooming phlox, early and late blooming varieties.

Beacon. Brilliant Cherry Red.

Ethel Pritchard. French mauve to pale blue.

Fran G. Von Lassburg. Late White, immense panicles.

Miss Lingard. Earliest white, long graceful panicles.

Rheinlander. Salmon Pink.

Sir Edward Landseer. A bright copper crimson.

Thor. Deep salmon pink, aniline red eye.

Phlox subulata (Moss or Mountain Pinks). One of the earliest spring flowering perennials with moss-like evergreen foliage which is hidden under its mass of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, border or for carpeting the ground. We offer two varieties, Lilacina, which is a light lilac, and Rosea, a pink which thrives in hot, dry locations.

Pinks

Hardy double variety of perennial Pinks, often called Florist's Pink. 1 foot. Blooms profusely in June. Valuable for rockery and border.

Plantain Lily or Funkia

Pure white flowers with large showy leaves. Especially fine for shady spots. 1 to 2 feet. July and August. Special Price—50 cents each.

Platycodon—Japanese Bellflower

This comes in blue and white. Blossoming in July, the attractive flowers, often three inches across, come in succession for several weeks. Height, 2½ to 3 feet.

Poppies

These are Oriental Poppies, vivid shade of red, blooming with the peonies, and the joy and admiration of everyone. Plant a few of our division and have flowers the first season. 2 to 3 feet. We advise fall planting only. Prices same as other perennials.

Mrs. Perry. We offer this named pink variety with dark markings and of a most attractive shade. Special Price. 50c each.



PHLOX RHEINLANDER.



ORIENTAL POPPY.

Pyrethrum—Painted Daisy

One of the most desirable perennials blooming in May and June. Attractive. We list mixed shades. 2 to 3 feet.

Rudbeckia—Golden Glow

A yellow blooming perennial that has become popular in a very short time since being introduced. The flowers in July and August are like small Chrysanthemums borne on the terminals of 5 to 6 feet stalks. Very desirable.

Sea Lavender

Statice latifolia. 2 feet. Blossoms in late summer, having a profusion of small blue flowers.

PRICES ON ALL PERENNIALS

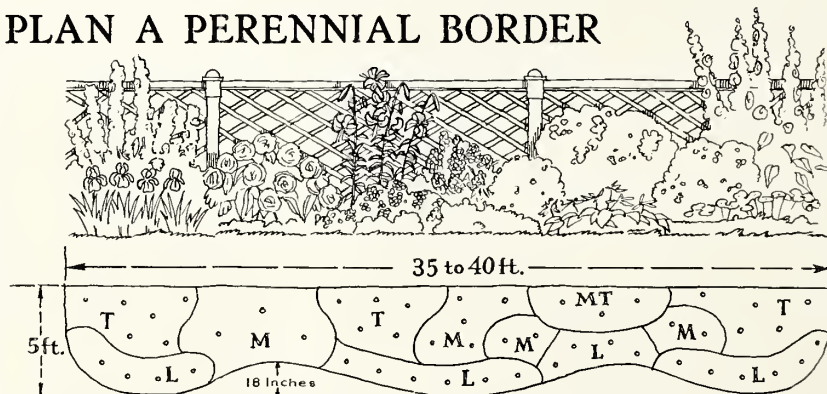
25c EACH, 5 FOR \$1.00, \$2.00 PER DOZEN
(Except where noted.)

HOW TO PLAN A PERENNIAL BORDER

The question most difficult to answer in correspondence is, "How do I lay out a Perennial Border?" The design to the right shows a typical arrangement.

The edge of the border, except in very formal plantings, should be gracefully curved. The plants should be placed about two feet apart; that is average, but the small ones along the edge should be closer. Place the taller plants in the background. Better effects are obtained when perennials are planted in groups of three or five or more. Such grouping gives the effect of one large plant, and when in bloom they attract more attention and give more pleasing effects. Note also the "sky line" is not a straight fence or hedge effect but undulating and, therefore, more interesting.

An effect such as illustrated requires about 50 plants. On the plan the dots indicate individual



plants. One variety is planted in each division. (L) indicates low-growers; (M) indicates medium-growers; (MT) indicates medium-tall growers, and (T) indicates tall varieties. All our listings give the height of growth for each variety so you can easily determine their proper relationship. Free-blooming annuals should be planted to supplement the perennial border for blossom display.

For further suggestions on perennial borders consult our landscape department.



SHASTA DAISY.

Perennial Bloom by Month

Plan your borders in blooming sequence. The results are sure to be more attractive.

April-May

Aquilegia
Hardy Pinks
Bleeding Heart
Hardy Candytuft
Iris in variety
Perennial Flax
Lupine
Japanese Spurge
Peonies
Moss Pinks
Shasta Daisy
Coreopsis
Painted Daisy
Gaillardia
Delphinium
Foxglove
Poppy
Canterbury Bells

June-July

Astilbe
Shasta Daisy
Coreopsis
Painted Daisy
Delphinium
Sweet William
Baby's Breath
Gaillardia
Lemon Lily
Mallow
Japanese Iris
Perennial Flax
Evening Primrose
Pentstemon
Phlox
Platycodon
Statice
Hollyhocks
Perennial Sweet Pea
Scabiosa
Veronica
Carnations
Anchusa
Baptisia
Yucca

August-September

Gaillardia
Anemone
Shellflower
Funkia
Golden Glow
Flax
Phlox
Scabiosa
Tritoma
Michaelmas Daisies
Chrysanthemums
Coneflower
Coreopsis



Sedum or Stonecrop

Thick cactus-like leaves that are attractive from early spring, producing flat terminal clusters of pink flowers in August and September.

Shasta Daisies

Vigorous growing plants, height two and a half to three feet, useful for cutting, and a most popular perennial. We offer two strains, extra early blooming one and the large flowering Alaska type. Specify when ordering.

Speedwell—Veronica

One of the finest blue flowering plants, increasing in strength every year. Medium size spikes completely hidden with blue flowers. Very satisfactory for cutting. Height about two feet.

Sweet Pea

Lathyrus latifolius. This is a hardy vine, robust growing and fine foliage. Flowers in shades of pink, continuous blooming from June to frost.

Sweet William

Another good old-fashioned plant, so well known that description is not necessary. Flowers in June and is a picture with its white, violet and crimson blossoms. No old-fashioned border is complete without their cheerful, sweet-smelling and showy flowers. 18 to 24 inches.

Var. Newport Pinks. These are similar to the above ordinary Sweet William save in color; all are light salmon pink.

Stokesia (Cornflower Aster)

A free blooming perennial. 2½ to 3 feet, having bluish lavender blossoms 3 to 4 inches across.



SEDUM SPECTABILE—SHOWY SEDUM.

PERENNIALS for the ROCK GARDEN

Everybody is making Rock Gardens nowadays, and making them in all sorts of ways. No two gardens present quite the same problems, and no ready-made solution will answer all the conditions. The compactness of a rock garden is one of its greatest charms. If there is not space in the open to build one, it may be tucked into an odd corner of even the smallest lot.

Rockery Plants are a specialty in themselves, but for a modest planting the following are generally successful.

Aquilegia in variety	Iris, German	Vinca
Delphinium	Iris, Japanese	Pachysandra
Geum	Iris, Siberian	Statice
Heuchera	Oenothera	Gypsophila
Iberis	Phlox subulata	Viola
	Sedum	Etc.



STOKESIA.

Prices on All Perennials
25c Ea., 5 for \$1.00. \$2.00 per Doz.
(Except where noted.)

Should any of your friends be interested in our catalog, please send in their names; a copy will be sent for the asking.



EVERGREEN YUCCA.

Tritoma—Red Hot Poker

This blooms from July until frost time. The flower spikes are bright red cone-like heads that protrude above the drooping green leaves several feet. It is rather unusual and attractive. 2 to 3 feet.

Tufted Pansies—Violas

Jersey Gem. Dwarf habit and continuous in bloom making a bushy growth resembling the English bedding violets. Color a vivid violet, slightly perfumed and should be pruned several times during the season so the blossom spikes do not go to seed.

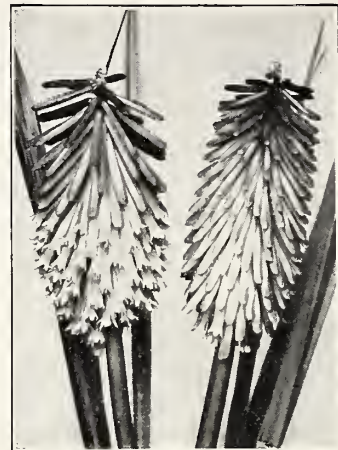
Yucca filamentosa

Adam's Needle or Thread Plant. A stately evergreen thread-leaved plant producing spikes of creamy white flowers, borne on tall stems. The individual flowers resemble the tuberoses. Desirable to plant about a grave or wherever it may raise its majestic head in full array. June.

PRICES of PERENNIALS

25c Ea., 5 for \$1.00, \$2.00 per Doz.

(Except where noted.)



RED HOT POKER.

HAVE a BETTER LAWN!

Use Hillenmeyer's Famous Kentucky Blue Grass Seed

The finest Blue Grass Seed obtainable is grown right here in Kentucky. We have made a specialty of supplying our customers with the best grade of seed which has high germinating qualities and is free of troublesome weed seeds. The preparation of the soil is the more expensive item so why gamble with questionable seed?

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

Never sow until your grade is established, the soil leveled and seed bed thoroughly prepared, as you cannot grade or loosen the soil after your seed is planted. Rake in very lightly or, preferably, roll, but do not cover too deeply. In no case attempt to plant in unprepared soil as not only physical condition but fertility is important. Any of the standard fertilizers or bone meal can be used. Grass seed may be sown any time from September to May. On new plantings it is advisable to use a nurse crop, that is, something to shade the grass. Rye, oats and buckwheat are all very good for this purpose. Do not cut too close the first year and by all means keep well watered. Fertilizing at least once a year is advised on poor soil. A pound will cover approximately twenty-five by twenty-five feet. In sowing spots on the lawn, be sure to loosen the soil with a sharp rake.

GRASS SEED PRICES

Hillenmeyer's Famous Pure Blue Grass Seed, 55c

per lb., postpaid

Hillenmeyer's Lawn Mixture 55c

per lb., postpaid

10 lb. lots, 50c per lb., postpaid.



No element in the landscape picture lends more beauty than a good lawn well maintained.

Use the order blank attached to the back page of this catalog.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

We are still believers in "Grow Your Own Fruit" and we have a fine lot of trees for fall and spring sale



We propagate our fruits under careful conditions, taking every precaution to have them true to name for we believe dependability of variety is our very best sales argument. We guarantee every variety to be as described and hold ourselves ready to replace, without charge, any tree that accidentally proves untrue to name. In addition to this dependability our trees are suited to nearby conditions as we test all varieties before offering them for sale. As we sell direct we ask no fancy prices for our stock.

AS EXPERIENCED FRUIT GROWERS WE SUGGEST

—that you plan for a succession of fruit, increasing quantities where you expect to market or store. It is inadvisable to plant too many varieties in the average orchard. There is no reason why you cannot have fresh fruit from the time that Cherries ripen in May until well into the winter. We will help you plan your list if you will ask us.

—that you cultivate your newly planted trees, for it is just as important to cultivate them as it is to cultivate a tomato or tobacco plant. Only after the tree has become well established should cultivation stop. Even then, your trees will respond to fertilization and cultivation.

—that you feed young trees to promote health and vigor. Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Bone Meal, Manures, or similar soil builders applied in moderation often spell the difference between success and failure. Strong, vigorous trees can stand unfavorable weather conditions, frost and even disease. Good soil means early maturity and heavy yields.

—that where space is scarce, you plant quick maturing trees like Peach, Plum and Cherry, in the center of the squares between late maturing trees. The former should be taken out when the permanent trees begin to crowd. Don't plant too closely (see planting chart to left).

—that you renew your plantings of Peach trees every four or five years to keep a continued crop coming on.

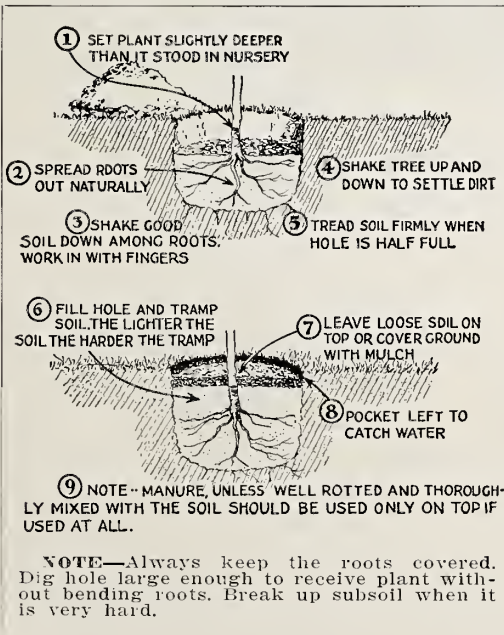
DISTANCES APART TO PLANT FRUITS

APPLES	30 to 40 feet	PLUM	25 feet
APRICOT	20 to 25 feet	PEAR	25 feet
CHERRY (Sweet)	30 feet	QUINCE	12 to 15 feet
CHERRY (Sour)	25 to 30 feet	GRAPES	8 feet
PEACH	25 feet		

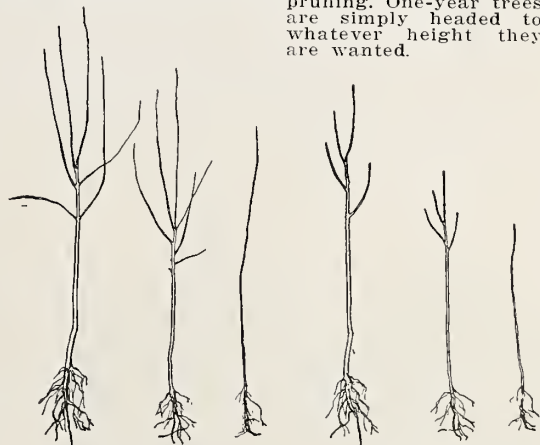
	Plants	Rows
BLACKBERRIES	3 to 5 feet	6 to 8 feet
BLACK RASPBERRIES	3 feet	6 feet
RED RASPBERRIES	2 to 4 feet	5 to 6 feet
GOOSEBERRIES	4 to 5 feet	5 to 6 feet
CURRENTS	4 to 5 feet	5 feet
STRAWBERRIES	1½ feet	3½ to 4 feet
ASPARAGUS	1½ feet	5 to 6 feet
RHUBARB	2 feet	3 to 4 feet

The above distances are approximate.

How to Plant and How to Prune



HOW TO PRUNE. In pruning Apple, Plum, Cherry and Pear trees, cut the side branches to 6-8 inch stubs and do not leave more than five to a tree. See that these are distributed around the trunk. The peach tree requires a little more severe pruning. One-year trees are simply headed to whatever height they are wanted.



BEFORE PRUNING.

AFTER PRUNING.

A three-year-old, two-year-old, and a one-year-old apple tree before pruning and after pruning. Try not to have two branches nearly opposite. They will form a bad crotch when the tree is older.

Plant fruit trees on the rear lawn for shade and fresh fruit.

HAVE an APPLE! —

Apples are the most valuable and desirable fruit and no place should be without a few trees

PROPER selection of a complete orchard should consist of fifteen per cent summer, twenty-five per cent fall and sixty per cent winter varieties. Do not plant too many varieties.

How to Grow Apples

Apples prefer a well drained and fertile soil. Refer to page forty-one for cultural directions and also graphic on how to prune. Orchard pruning is covered in a Bulletin we have available and likewise latest information on spraying. These will be sent on request.

PRICES: Two year old trees.

	Each	5	50
4½ to 6 feet...	\$.55	\$2.50	\$22.50
3½ to 5 feet...	\$.45	2.00	17.50
2½ to 4 feet...	\$.40	1.75	15.00

Early Apples

Red Astrachan. Excellent red apple, ripening in July. It is tart, best cooking apple of its season and is good to eat out of hand. Should be in every orchard.

Benoni. Attractive, red, best eating apple of its season. Early bearer and very productive.

Early Harvest. Pale yellow, sub-acid, regular bearer and is the most popular of the old general purpose varieties.

Early Transparent. Very early bearer, productive; valuable for either home or market. Blights on rich soil, however. Waxy yellow, tart, excellent.

Golden Sweet. The best Sweet we know. Yellow; vigorous grower; productive. Hasn't a fault.

Hyslop Crab. This is undoubtedly one of the very best hardy crabs producing a heavy crop of tart, bright red fruits that are unexcelled for culinary purposes. Bear early and productively.

Liveland. Succeeds everywhere; very promising commercial and home variety. An extra early red variety.

Maiden's Blush. A grand old favorite. Waxy yellow, pleasing red blush. Ripens over a long period, making it valuable for home orchards.

Fall Apples

Grimes Golden. This is the very best fall apple for this section. A recent survey showed it was the most popular apple of any season. It matures



WINESAP APPLE.

early, and is the heaviest bearer of any of the well known apples. It is of a rich golden yellow, excellent for eating and the best all around apple of any season.

In ordering please specify if you want our **DOUBLE LIFE** trees as these are grafted to prevent the canker. This is a serious trouble shortening the life of trees considerably, while the **DOUBLE LIFE** trees are grafted on disease resistant trunks. Ordinary trees at regular prices but **DOUBLE LIFE** 25 cents EXTRA.

Northern Spy. Large striped, crisp, juicy, aromatic. Excellent quality. Long coming into bearing.

Wealthy. Large, shaded to dark red, quality good, tender and productive. Early to bear and very satisfactory.

Wolf River. An attractive large striped apple, ripening in September. Owing to its size it finds a ready market. Cooks well. Matures early.

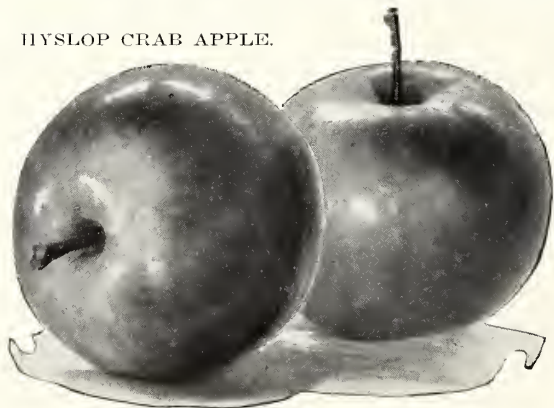
Early Winter Apples

Baldwin. Red, large, fine quality, tree vigorous. Commercial apple of the east.

Ben Davis. Striped red, large and attractive. Surest bearer, healthy tree, vigorous and should be planted as a "catch" in every orchard. Greatest fault, lacks quality.

Delicious. Red, large and uniform in size, distinct because of five lobes on blossom end. Variety new, very popular and no orchard should be without it. Quality unexcelled. A very early and heavy bearer; for market and home.

HYSLUP CRAB APPLE.



New this year, Hillenmeyer's "Double Life" Grimes Golden on disease resistant stock.

Early Winter Apples—Continued

Black Twig. A seedling of Winesap. Larger, splashed with red, sub-acid and very productive. We can especially recommend this for Kentucky. Valuable for home or market. Plant it.

Jonathan. An early bearing variety, red, medium size and quality very good. Tree never large but productive.

King David. This apple bids fair to be one of the best varieties for Kentucky. It is a very heavy bearer, fruits medium to large and unusually bright in color. Very fine for home or market.

Milam. A standard for fifty years. Quality excellent, color red; size medium.

Rome Beauty. Large red, tender and sub-acid, early bearer and productive. A commercial sort in most sections and a very popular variety.

Stayman Winesap. Dark, rich red, indistinctly striped; larger than old Winesap. Tree productive, stands drought. The most extensively grown, the most abundant bearer, with more good qualities in its favor than anything we offer for Kentucky.

Winesap. Medium size, dark red, productive variety, excellent quality, crisp and juicy; sub-acid.

York Imperial. A late keeping commercial variety, shaded red on yellowish skin, flesh firm and tree healthy. Regular and heavy bearer. Plant for profit or for home.

YORK IMPERIAL
APPLES.



TIPS to the Fruit Grower from Hillenmeyers

Don't let the roots dry out from exposure to wind or sun.

Don't plant in soil too wet or too dry.

Don't plant in hole so small that the roots are crowded.

Don't fail to firm the soil well about the roots when planting.

Don't neglect to prune as directed.

Don't fail to water or cover the ground with mulch during dry weather.

Don't let the soil get hard or let weeds grow around newly set plants—in other words, cultivate.

SPRAYING AND PRUNING BULLETINS FREE

It is so difficult to explain all the necessary details of both spraying and pruning that we keep on file a supply of some of the Experiment Station Bulletins and others on these subjects. If you will write us we will mail them without charge.

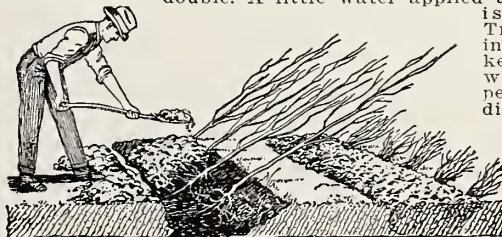
The average person thinks that spraying is a dreaded task. It is just as easy almost to spray a tree as to sprinkle a flower as all the materials can be bought to drop in the water and with modest equipment it is not at all difficult. Pruning of trees is not difficult as there are just a few simple things to keep in mind.

These bulletins will be sent without charge and we will be pleased likewise to answer any other questions that may be of help to you with your problems.

HEELING-IN TREES AND SHRUBS

Heel in your trees as soon as received. Dig a trench deep enough and wide enough to take the root system and then cover the roots, firming the soil so as to contact each root. If you cover some of the trunk (or branches, in case of shrubs) with soil, the protection is double. A little water applied to dry soil is helpful.

Trees heeled in may be kept several weeks in perfect condition.



STAYMAN.



WEALTHY APPLE.

Hillenmeyer's apples are true to name and the best grade of trees you can buy.

PEACHES are PROFITABLE —

QUICK bearing qualities and a ready market combine to make peach growing a good paying proposition.

PRICES: Two year old roots, one year old tops.

	Each	5	50
4½ to 6 feet.....	\$.35	\$2.50	\$22.50
3½ to 5 feet.....	.45	2.00	17.00
2½ to 3½ feet.....	.30	1.25	12.00

Early Ripening

Arp Beauty. Best extra early yellow mottled with crimson. Quality better than Red Bird or Greensboro which we discarded in its favor. Is semi-cling like all extra earlies but very fine.

Mayflower (Free). Red all over, fine and good. Earliest peach known. June 25th. Extra hardy.

Second Ripening

Belle Georgia (Free). White with decided blush; excellent quality; heavy and regular bearer. In this variety we have the best white-fleshed peach for home or market. August 5.

Brackett (Free). Orange-yellow mottled and blushed carmine. Large, quality the best. Really is a late Elberta and should be in every orchard. August 25.

Carman (Free). White with red blush. Carman is extra hardy, bears every year, and when it fails all else fails, too. Tree a robust grower and produces heavily. Next to Elberta, Carman should be considered. We are partial to it. July 20.

Early Elberta (Free). Well named, being a clear yellow with blush, finer grained and sweeter. Tree a strong grower, with a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. August 10.

Champion (Free). White fleshed, with attractive red cheek, juicy, good quality and dependable. August ripening.

Elberta (Free). Beautiful yellow, large and shaded with deep red. Elberta has been the peach for years, and is just as good today. The fact that more than 80 per cent of commercial plantings are of this variety speaks well enough for it. August 15.

J. H. Hale (Free). Yellow, almost covered with red; more highly colored than Elberta; flesh firm, melting and of best quality. Ripens August 10-15.

Hiley (Free). Follows Carman but an early Belle of Georgia. A fine white flesh, free stone peach, better in quality than any of its season. Flesh firm, sweet, good quality, and is a good market variety. July 30.

Late Ripening

Chairs Choice. We thought we had a better peach in this one so discarded Krummel. This is so much better, ripening in September, a big round golden yellow with blush. Best late freestone.

Heath (Cling). White, tinged next to the sun. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. Well known. October 1.

Henrietta (Cling). Yellow with crimson blush. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. September 20.

ELBERTA.
Always Good.



J. H. HALE PEACH.

PLANTING and CARE

The peach is the quickest maturing of fruit trees, often bearing the second year after transplanting. Plant only in well drained soil but otherwise follow methods recommended for other fruit trees, see page 41.

At pruning time prune very severely removing all side branches to short stubs and head low. The peach tree gets top heavy if allowed to develop a high head.

Subsequent orchard pruning consists of shortening in the terminal growth and generally keeping the tree compact and shapely. A bulletin "How to Prune" all fruit trees will be sent on request. Spray Bulletin likewise available.

The borer which hibernates right below the ground line and very frequently girdles the trunk should be removed annually. A new chemical Para-di-chlorobenzine may be used to control this pest.

Check up on your peach trees this year. If they need renewing, order now.

CHERRIES *Seldom Fail to Bear*

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Cherries will not grow on any but well drained soil. The sweet varieties are failures unless they are favorably located. The May or Sour varieties are the most dependable producing heavy crops at an early age.

Be very sure to press the soil very firmly about the roots and put them in promptly on arrival. It is the most difficult of fruit trees to transplant. Prune in the same way as apple or pear except that the central leader is left practically undisturbed. Spraying to prevent wormy fruit is seldom necessary and leaf spot on the foliage can be controlled by Bordeaux Mixture. Bulletin covering both spraying and pruning may be had on request. Avoid excessive pruning of established trees.

PRICES:	Each	5	50
4½ to 6 feet, 2 year trees....	\$.80	\$3.75	\$35.00
3½ to 5 feet, 2 year trees....	.70	3.25	30.00

Cluster and Sub-Acid Cherries

The varieties listed in this group have proven best adapted to this section of the country. You may plant any one of these varieties and you will be rewarded. This group seldom fails to bear a good crop.

Early Richmond. This old standard cherry has been the favorite for a number of years. In quality it is tart and very valuable for canning purposes. It yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with its wonderful crop. It succeeds everywhere cherries will grow and as it is the earliest in season of bearing it is very popular.

Late Duke. This is a sub-acid variety of a large light red fruit, rich and tender in quality. The tree is decidedly upright in character of growth, resembling the sweet in this respect but decidedly harder.

May Duke. This ripens a little earlier than the preceding variety and while not quite so vigorous in tree, the fruit is slightly superior. It is an old variety and has been tested and found worthy of a place in all cherry plantings.

Montmorency. This is gradually supplanting the Early Richmond principally because of its size. It resembles Richmond very closely and except for being a little later the descriptions are practically the same. This variety is not quite as acid as others of its group and when ripe is good to eat from hand. The tree is hardy, blooming late and will make a crop frequently when the sweet varieties fail.

Sweets or "Heart"

This group grows luxuriantly, makes a fine showing for a few years, and then if not in soil that is exactly suitable, will die. These varieties are the hardiest of the group.

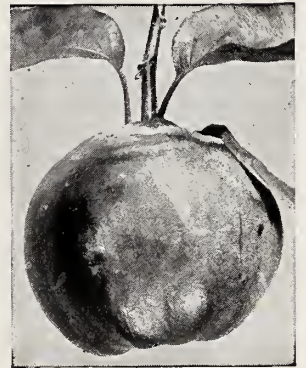
Black Tartarian. This old-fashioned variety is today perhaps the most popular of the sweet varieties. The fruit is large, black and heart-shaped. In quality it is rich. The tree is vigorous and where one has suitable soil this variety should not be overlooked.

Governor Wood. This is another variety that has been cataloged for a number of years and to date we find few that are superior to it in quality or productiveness. It is a pale yellow with bluish; fruit medium sized and flesh soft and of good quality, making it a most valuable table cherry.

Yellow Spanish. This is a later variety than any of the preceding. Its large yellow, firm and high-qualified fruit has made it exceedingly popular around the whole world. It is not quite as tender as some of the preceding and its fruit can be



BLACK TARTARIAN.



ORANGE QUINCE.

MONTMORENCY
CHERRIES.

adapted to a multitude of uses. Not planted as it should be.

QUINCE

The Quince. Luxuriates in good, deep ground, and on such will quickly yield an abundance of fruit just the best to preserve or for jelly. We have tried all the standard kinds, but the Orange has been by far the best for us.

PRICES:	Each	5
4 to 5 feet Bush.....	\$.80	\$3.75

APRICOTS

Apricots. This well known fruit has been regarded as semi-tender and hardly able to bear our Kentucky winters. We have secured a variety that is as hardy as the Peach and is reasonably sure to bear a heavy crop of fruit if not killed by a late frost. Quality unexcelled and most desirable for orchard or lawn.

PRICES:	Each	5
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$4.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.80	3.75

What is better than fresh cherry pie with the cherries from your own garden.

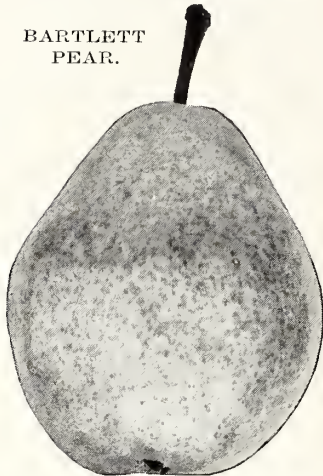
DELICIOUS PEARS —

Plant and prune as you would apple trees. Overstimulation invites blight which is the fruit's greatest enemy and this cannot be profitably controlled or eradicated. Send for Spray and Pruning Bulletin if interested.

European Pears (E) are finest for quality, but the Japanese (J) are the most prolific.

PRICES:	Each	5	50
4½ to 6 feet, 2 year trees.....	\$.80	\$3.75	\$35.00
3½ to 5 feet, 2 year trees.....	.70	3.25	30.00

BARTLETT
PEAR.



Anjou. (E). Large, buttery and melting. Best fall pear, keeping well. September.

Bartlett. (E). August 15. This is no doubt the favorite eating pear offered today. It is large, beautiful yellow with soft blush. In quality it has no equal. The tree bears quite young and on account of its popularity everywhere it is the most sought after of the European pears.

Clapp's Favorite. (E). August 1st. This is a seedling of Bartlett and earlier ripening. It is lemon yellow in color with brown dots. In quality it is almost the equal of its parent. Ripens in early August.

Kieffer. (J). September 10-15. This today is the most popular pear for our section. The fruit is a large golden yellow sometimes tinted red on the sun exposed side. The flesh is very firm, crisp and juicy, and for canning purposes it is especially prized. From the tree it is not good to eat, and to properly ripen, gather carefully and place in a warm place of even temperature. The quality improves and it is then desirable. For keeping longer, pack in shallow trays or wrap the fruit in paper and store in a room free from frost. It can be frequently kept until Christmas in this manner.

Seckel. (E). September 15. This small high-quality yellowish-brown pear is one of the most popular of the September fruits. Of melting juicy and sugary quality (frequently called the little sugar pear), makes it one of the most popular varieties. The tree is of slow growth.

KIEFFER
PEAR.



PLUMS Ornamental as well as useful

Plums are quick growing, early maturing, and one of the most profitable of tree fruits. May be planted in the sod, chicken run or anywhere there is good soil.

Plant and prune as you would other fruit trees, see page 41. Plums are inclined to overbear and should be thinned so they will not touch. This prevents rot and increases size of fruit. Troubled sometimes with the borer, treat in the same way as you would peach trees.

(E) indicates European, (A) American and (J) Japanese plums.

PRICES:	Each	5	50
4½ to 6 feet, 2 year trees.....	\$.80	\$3.75	\$35.00
3½ to 5 feet, 2 year trees.....	.70	3.25	30.00

Abundance. (J). July. One of the best and hardiest of the Japanese varieties. Fruit is large oval, and in color amber changing to cherry. The quality is very good and the tree is hardy. One of the best.

Burbank. (J). Late July. A later, more vigorous variety than the preceding. In color, violet to light purple with occasional shades of yellow. Fruit is large, flesh yellow and of excellent quality. For either canning or marketing this is the most popular sort. We believe it to be the hardiest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties.

Damson. (E). This variety has been a standard for years and is really too well known to describe. Trees are upright in character of growth and usually bear great crops when given congenial soil. Succeeds everywhere plums will grow.

Endicott. (Hybrid). This is a new hybrid that will no doubt prove a valuable addition to our list of varieties. The tree is one of the most vigorous. It seems to be absolutely free from disease and bears a great crop of fruit, amber in color and of excellent quality.

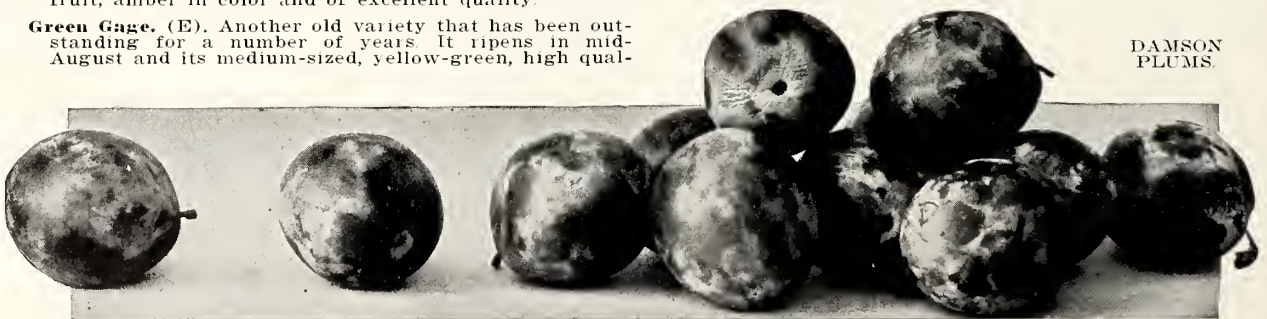
Green Gage. (E). Another old variety that has been outstanding for a number of years. It ripens in mid-August and its medium-sized, yellow-green, high qual-



ENDICOTT
PLUMS.

ity fruit makes it a standard of excellence by which the others are judged. The tree is a moderate grower but healthy.

Omaha. (Hybrid). This is another very promising variety being vigorous in growth and free from disease. Being an American-Japanese hybrid, it inherits the hardiness and productiveness from each parent and produces great crops of coral fruit that is yellow fleshed and of good quality.



DAMSON
PLUMS.

We ship at the right time to plant. Free planting booklet with every order.

GRAPES -- The Best Home Fruit —

Easy to Grow, Abundant in Yield, Very Ornamental.

No Home Should be Without a few Varieties

DO YOU remember a complete failure of your grape crop? No fruit demands less attention, less space and bears as regularly and abundantly. Ordinary good soil, a fleck of sunshine, and frequent annual pruning of a very severe nature, spells success with grapes.

PRICES: 2 year old vines, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$15.00.
By Parcel Post add 10%.

Black Grapes

Concord. This is without doubt the best general purpose grape grown. Its planting perhaps equals all the other varieties combined. Berry large. Bunches shouldered and compact. This variety should be the "backbone" of your planting.

Moore's Early. An extra early variety. Medium bunch, large berry and hardy. Is very reliable and does well wherever planted.

Cottage. A seedling of Concord. Ten days earlier; not quite as good quality, but desirable for its season.

Worden. A seedling of Concord, better quality. Ripens ten days earlier. Bunch and berry large, compact. Not quite so hardy or long-lived; however, it should be planted in every collection.



WORDEN.

Red Grapes

Agawam. Has loose bunches of dull red color, superior in quality. Skin fleshy but

flavor unusually fine. Keeps late.

Brighton. Large, compact, shouldered bunch, with medium to large berry; juicy, sweet. Unsurpassed for table.

Caco. A new amber red variety of unusual promise. It is a cross between Catawba and Concord and is different than either parent. Vine is vigorous and bears very early. Its flavor is distinctive, sweet and delightful.

Catawba. Standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Season and quality make it indispensable.

Delaware. A well known red grape. Bunch and berry small, compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Not a strong grower; must be given good, rich soil.

Lindley. Of exceptionally good quality, large; ripening in midseason. Vigorous of vine, and hardy.

Lucille. A new grape of decided merit. Very hardy. Likely to overbear if not pruned severely. Bunches very compact, color light red.

Lutie. An early grape of good size. Its popularity makes the vines scarce. Best extra early.

Wyoming. Bunch and berry small but perfect. A hardy, productive variety of excellent quality.



CACO.

White Grapes

Martha. An old standard white grape of merit.

Niagara. The best white grape; bunch and berry large, meaty and juicy; flavor perfect. Well known.

How to Plant and Care for Grapes

Plant in full sunlight, eight feet apart, placing the roots in a trench or long hole (not round) and about eight inches deep. Turn the roots one way and cover all except two or three buds. Turning the vines all one way, each vine has the same feeding radius and stakes may be removed at any time. Previous to planting prune the vine back to two buds and do not let more than two vigorous canes develop. Remove all others.

The secret of grape production is in annual pruning and unless the first year's growth is vigorous, cut it back to the ground and let it come the second year in two or three vigorous canes and keep them tied up as vines grow more rapidly when kept off the ground. The graphic shows an old vine properly trained and pruned. The general rule is to leave a spur every fifteen inches along the cane, being sure that it is a vigorous

one. Cut away all the tops save three to five "eyes" completely removing all weak growth. "Arms" or longer growth may be left instead of many short spurs but in all events prune severely and every year.

Black Rot is the greatest pest and if sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture when the grapes are the size of small shot and repeated until the seeds get hard, it is easily controlled. Should your leaves in the spring be punctured by the grape beetle, Arsenate of Lead in standard strength is advised.

PRUNING THE ESTABLISHED GRAPE VINE

In the illustration below note the marks showing how the canes are annually pruned to three to five buds distributed along the vine.



The best place to buy fruits is direct from the nurseryman who grows them.

SMALL FRUITS—

Currants and Gooseberries



RED DUTCH
CURRANT.

ORDER EARLY

It is to your advantage to order early while our stocks are full. Orders first received are first filled. We ship at the right time.

CURRANTS and gooseberries grow best in garden soil. With little care they produce great crops of fruit.

CARE: The same care may be given both. Plant three to six feet apart, so as to allow plenty of space. Prune to within six inches of ground at planting time. When plants get old, "sneak out" the dead wood canes that are losing their vigor, and thus encourage new growth.

About the only pest to molest them is a green worm that eats the foliage. A dusting of the plants with arsenate of lead will control this. If mildew appears, Bordeaux mixture or Lime Sulphur will control it.

Red Dutch Currant. By far the most productive of the many kinds we have tested. Color of fruit a brilliant red, large berries borne in long clusters along the stems and quality is excellent. The white varieties have proven worthless in this climate.

Downing Gooseberry. Fruit almost round, large, and juicy. Best quality. Whitish green color. Does especially well in the North.

Houghton Gooseberry. Round, dark red when ripe; juicy, sweet. Thin, smooth skin. Medium size. The bush is hardy, very productive, free from mildew, and the best for general purpose in this section.

PRICES: Each 5 10
By post add 10%.....\$.25 \$1.00 \$2.00



DOWNING GOOSEBERRY.

STRAWBERRIES



SENATOR
DUNLAP.

We list these plants for Spring Sale only. At that time we issue a Special Booklet with descriptions of varieties telling you how to plant, cultivate and care for them. We shall be pleased to mail you a copy when ready, if requested.

Spring planting only is advised. They heave out of the ground when planted in the fall.

VARIETIES

Aroma.....Mid-season.....Big dark red berries
Gandy.....Late.....Old standby; very popular
Premier.....Early.....Noted for heavy fruiting
Haverland.....Early mid-season...A mighty good one
Senator Dunlap...Early mid-season.....The old reliable

Quantity	By Parcel Post and only when remittance is made with order	Via Express Purchaser pay- ing transpor- tation
100	\$1.00	\$1.00
200	1.75	1.60
300	2.55	2.40
400	3.40	3.20
500	4.25	4.00
600	4.80	4.50
700	5.60	5.25
800	6.40	6.00
900	6.95	6.50
1000	7.50	7.00

Prices on larger quantities given on application.

If you have no further use for this catalog, give it to a friend, please.

RASPBERRIES and BLACKBERRIES

Put your waste spaces to work growing berries

RASPBERRIES and blackberries succeed in about the same type of soil. Partial shade is no hindrance, as they grow naturally in the edges of woods as well as in open exposures. They may be planted along fences, between orchard rows or in the garden. Watch them thrive.



CUMBERLAND
RASPBERRY.

Planting and After-Care

Prepare your ground as you would for your vegetables, open rows with small horse plow, and space plants two and a half to three and a half feet apart. The rows should be five feet or wider. Plant about four to five inches deep, and cut off tops three inches above the ground.

As they grow older do not allow too many canes to develop, rather just a few strong canes. Pinch out the tops of these, when the tips are soft. Should you prefer to train on wires or stakes, thin out the plants to four canes and allow tops to develop naturally.

The brambles are perennials whose old wood dies after producing one crop. This wood should be removed as soon as through fruiting. These plants have no particular insect enemies.

LAWN SEED — Genuine Kentucky grown blue grass seed, best for lawns. It pays to use good seed. See page 40.



LATHAM.
The New Red.

RED RASPBERRIES LATHAM—The New Red

Latham. This variety has had its test and anyone planting Red Raspberries should by all means set it. Not only is it vigorous in growth, throwing large heavy canes on strong ground but its foliage is the most vigorous. It thus matures its wood to the very tip, winters admirably and in the spring blossoms out to the very tips. The fruit is twice as large as some of the other raspberries and of the finest quality. The color is a clear pink and more pleasing than the "purplish varieties" so much boosted. Latham threatens to revive interest in red raspberry growing as a commercial practice.

Cuthbert. Crimson, large, conical, firm and juicy. The canes are upright, strong and vigorous. Hardy. The standard late red market and home variety that is so popular and unsurpassed.

St. Regis. This so-called "ever-bearing" does produce some berries throughout the summer, and in the spring is an excellent producer. Quality very good.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. This is decidedly the best black raspberry being comparatively free of disease and much more prolific than any other of the black cap varieties. It makes a strong vigorous cane, should be given plenty of space and produces a fine crop of large, jet black, juicy berries that haven't the red seeds in them like many kinds. We have not tested any variety that compares, notwithstanding it is an old variety.

PRICES OF ALL RASPBERRIES.....
25 50 1000
Sold only in bundles of 25. By Post, add 10% for postage.

BLACKBERRIES

Eldorado. Here is a blackberry that has stood at the head of the list for many years and its position still is not in danger. It is later than Early Harvest, is not so subject to disease, and makes heavy vigorous canes that hold the leaves and fruit well. Given a favorable season with moisture or grown under mulch it produces very large, long fruits that are a pride and joy to the grower. Plant in confidence.

Early Harvest. Extra earliness and productiveness make this the leading commercial and home variety. Is through with its crop when the wild ones begin to ripen. Hangs well onto the canes and is a money maker.

25 50 1000
PRICES:\$1.00 \$1.50 \$27.50
Sold only in bunches of 25. Add 10% if by Parcel Post.

DEWBERRY

We consider Lucretia the best Dewberry making a very vigorous growth, fruiting early. The berries are large jet black and of fine flavor. May be allowed to develop on the ground or trained, in either case producing large crops.

25 50 1000
PRICES:\$1.00 \$1.50 \$18.00



ELDORADO.

We have no agents. For Hillenmeyer quality and service, buy direct from Hillenmeyer's. Use the order blank.

Grow your own ASPARAGUS--It's easy

ASPARAGUS is the earliest and best of all esculents and is the easiest to grow, if many old ideas are discarded. It is one of the most persistent of plants—tough as dock, but even dock can be killed over the same lines that cause people to fail with asparagus. There are two ways to grow asparagus. The owner of a town lot needs a bed five feet wide and as long as he wishes. Let it be made cream rich, spaded over, and then have three rows eighteen inches apart be drawn through it with a six-inch hoe. The rows should be about four inches deep. Then the crowns should be spread out in these just as much like a spider as possible. Then let the earth be raked over and let this bed be kept clean, free from weeds, and well manured for all time.

The gardener, with a plow and ample ground, can do better. Let him lay off rows five or six feet wide, and plant and manage just as indicated. After two years growth, the town man must fork over his bed, but the farmer can just cut the earth from the rows and turn it back. The old idea was to set the roots a foot deep, so that the shoots might be long and white. The new idea is to let the plant grow like any other and then mound over the crown when the shoots are wanted otherwise than nature intended, and at the end of that time to plow the

*There is no vegetable
more delicious or
more healthful than
fresh asparagus*



soil and restore normal conditions. This can be done by the larger grower, but the town man can only keep more manure and force the plant to make a new tier of roots nearer the surface. Asparagus wants to be near the surface like any other plant, and if we will heave the earth over them for a long time and then remove it when shoots long, white and tender are no longer needed, grandchildren will bless the hand that planted. The things that cause failure are: Planting near trees or vines, the covering of plants so deep that resurrection is impossible, the mowing of tops when green, the covering with salt and rioting of weeds. Moles do not injure; no pit is needed nor wall of stone, but only the practice suggested. There are thousands of beds ruined by some of these malpractices mentioned, for which nothing can be done except to plant a new bed and treat the old in the meantime with ordinary plant prudence. The plants may be set with equal certainty either fall or spring.

Martha Washington. This is the new variety of asparagus that seems destined to succeed the older kinds. It is very vigorous and "rust proof" which disease has wrought havoc with many beds. The tips are large, very fine in texture and white in color. You make no mistake in choosing this variety.

PRICES: 50 100 1000
1 yr. Plants..... \$1.00 \$1.50 \$10.00
By Post Add 10% Extra

HORSE RADISH

The roots serve as an excellent relish. Once established is of very easy culture.

PRICES:

Each 5 100
\$.05 \$.20 \$2.50
If by Post, add 10%.



RHUBARB

Rhubarb or pie plant is known to every one.

Planted 4x3 feet with eye 4 inches below the surface on clean soil, success is assured. We offer only divided crown and not seedling plants as these are worthless.

Excelsior. Very early with long stem. Plant vigorous and dependable.

PRICES: Ea. 5 100
.10 .50 \$8.00

If by Post, add 10% extra

We prefer not to
fill orders for less
than \$1.00.
Please note.

SEED POTATOES

At the time this catalog is being printed our Second Crop Irish Cobbler potatoes are looking especially fine. We are making a specialty of CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES and in the winter we will have out a special bulletin offering these at market prices. If you are going to plant potatoes this spring do not fail to let us quote you on your requirements. Our seed is acknowledged to be superior.

YOUR ORDER SHIPPED at the RIGHT TIME

We book orders throughout the entire year with the understanding that they will be sent at the proper time. In no case will we send an order out that we feel will not do well because of being "out of season". In every case we will advise you when shipment is made. When plants have not been sufficiently matured by frost, when the ground is too cold, or plants too tender, we will use our judgment as to shipping time. This relieves you of worry and care of plants until proper planting conditions arrive. You can order early with confidence of receiving plants at the correct planting time.

Come and visit our nursery. We will be pleased to show you our modern equipment and many acres of plants.

OUR LIBERAL TERMS

Read Before Ordering

CASH with order is expected. When credit must be arranged please write us in ample time.

Charges for packing are made on all orders not paid for at time of shipment. This amounts to between five and ten per cent.

DELIVERY—Of course, we deliver without extra charge in Lexington and nearby suburbs.

Quite a lot of stock can be economically delivered by truck to nearby communities. We will be pleased to make arrangements for this service at prevailing rates. Delivery by truck insures safe and prompt arrival, and stock invariably reaches the purchaser in better condition.

We guarantee the safe arrival of all goods sent by us whether express, freight or parcel post. This guarantee is made with the distinct understanding that unfavorable reports be made within three days and only after proper notation is made on transportation company's delivery ticket if damaged packages are received.

PARCEL POST—The postal limitations of size and weight make it impractical to send heavy orders this way but we ship this way wherever possible. We make a flat charge of ten per cent to cover the postage. We expect you to send postage with your order if it is to come to you by parcel post. We will appreciate receiving the ten per cent amount.

ERRORS—We do make errors in the rush of shipping season. We will make them good if advised promptly on receipt of order, and will appreciate your co-operation in this respect. Delay in so advising makes it impractical to check the faulty handling and this makes adjustments all the more difficult.

GUARANTEE TO GROW—At prices we sell stock, it is not guaranteed to grow. We do guarantee it to be first class stock and to reach you in good condition. In case it is not, if you will advise, we will adjust any claim. Unfavorable weather, poor soil, failure to prune properly, improper



planting, and other things may cause even the healthiest plant to die and, of course, we cannot guarantee against all those conditions, when a combination or any one of them may cause failure.

TRUE TO NAME—We expect to deliver every plant true to name and description and if any plant proves untrue we will replace with another of the right kind or refund the purchase price. Beyond this we do not assume any liability. However, our replacements are negligible as we exercise the utmost care in planting, propagating, digging and keeping our plants true to name.

SUBSTITUTIONS—Sometimes we do run out of a variety and take the liberty of substituting unless advised by the patron "No Substitutions." Frequently we are able to improve selections but do not attempt changing a list without instruction. In all cases when substitution is made we will mark the labels correctly.

AGENTS—We have no fight against those doing honest business but we have NO AGENTS out representing our organization. Our responsibility is direct to the customer. Annually we are misrepresented by tree peddlers and agents who have no responsibility whatever.



Just a view across a corner of an evergreen block showing spreading, globe and pyramid types, with our big packing warehouse in the distance. We have varieties for all locations, including all sizes and types.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

STATE OF KENTUCKY
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
STATION
OFFICE OF STATE ENTOMOLOGIST
Kentucky Nurseryman's Certificate
Lexington, Kentucky

This Is to Certify that the growing nursery stock belonging to the Hillenmeyer Nurseries, situated at Lexington, Fayette County, has been inspected by a duly appointed inspector from this Office, according to the provisions of the Law enacted at the Regular Session of the General Assembly of Kentucky in 1926 and said stock was found to be apparently free from dangerous insects and plant diseases.

This certificate is valid until July 1, 1931, unless sooner revoked.

W. A. PRICE, State Entomologist

We have satisfied thousands and thousands of customers in our 89 years of service.



The L. W. Ramsey Co., Davenport, Iowa.

HOW to PRUNE OLD SHRUBS



The object of pruning old shrubs is to keep them shapely and to preserve the blooming wood. The general rule is that those shrubs that bloom in the spring are best pruned within two weeks after they are through blooming. The later blooming things like Hydrangeas, Altheas and terminal blooming varieties are better pruned in the winter or early spring.

With the general idea in mind of cutting out the old and dead wood and the general shaping and renewal of the plant the pictures shown here will be of interest.

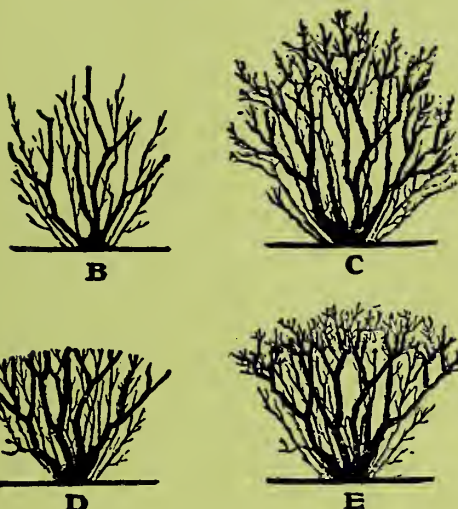
A—A familiar, overgrown top heavy shrub, flowers being at the tops on the old wood.

B—The same shrub renewed properly. Note the severity and general shaping of the plant.

C—This same shrub after two seasons growth. Note the even and shapely development.

D—How some "experts" prune. No possible future for such a plant. Compare with B and see the difference.

E—This shows the development after shrub has been pruned as in figure D. Compare this with C and you will note you have a "two story" plant and very little better than A.



SUCCESS with PLANTS

Success with plants does not all depend on the nursery stock, nor entirely on the time of the year. You must have your soil in good physical condition and fertile enough so that the plants may grow vigorously.

Upon receipt of the plants do not expose their roots to drying air. If they are to be kept for a time, unwrap the bundle, dip or sprinkle well with water and bury the roots in moist ground (preferably in the shade) to conserve the vitality. If wooded plants are received in shriveled condition, bury the tops for a few days to revive them.

After the tree and shrub holes are filled in, don't leave them to take care of themselves. Note various cultural hints throughout the catalog that tell you how to keep them growing vigorously. The after care until they become established is all important.

Sod may be left around the older trees but when young it is best to keep it cut away. It takes good ground to grow sod and over the roots of young trees it simply robs them of moisture and food. Keep out all weeds and grass until they become established.

Trees and particularly shrubs become mis-shapen. Pruning instructions are given in the catalog or we will help you if asked.



How to Plant Trees

1. Dig hole plenty large.
2. Spread roots out naturally.
3. Use good top soil about roots.
4. Trim back tops as indicated.
5. Settle soil with water.





Hillenmeyer Nurseries
Lexington, Kentucky